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LONDON

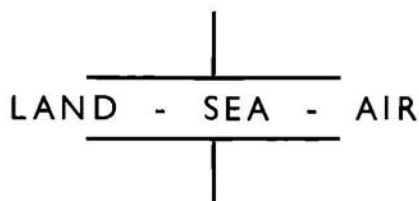
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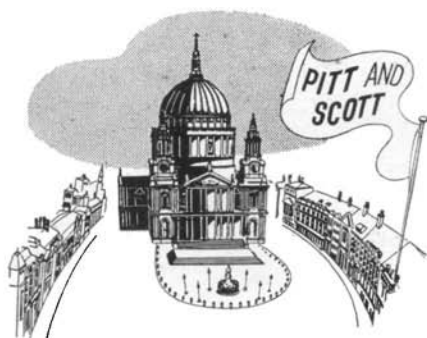
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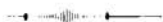


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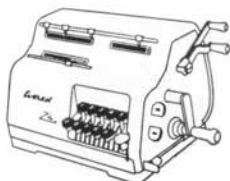


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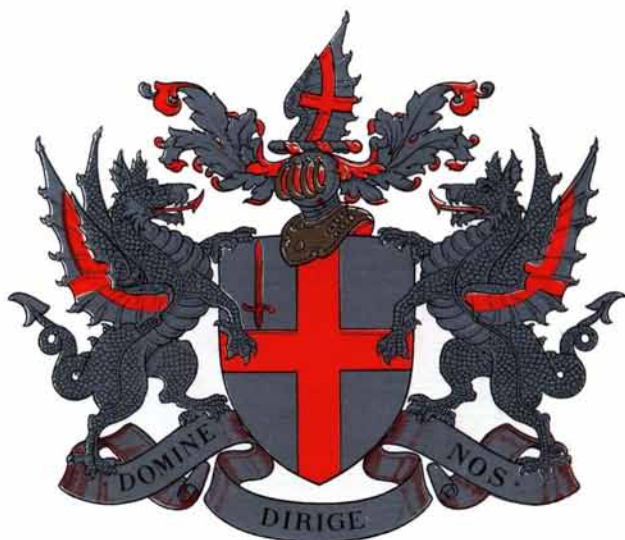
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## THE ARMS OF THE CITY



The heraldic description of the arms is : Argent, a cross gules, in the first quarter a sword impale, point upwards, of the last. *Crest*: a dragon's sinister wing argent, charged with a cross gules. *Supporters*: on either side a dragon with wings elevated and endorsed argent, and charged on the wing with a cross gules. *Motto*: *Domine dirige nos*.

The cross is that of St. George of England ; the sword is that of St. Paul, the patron saint of the City. The motto means *O Lord guide us*. The ancient seal of the mayors bore two lions ; the dragons date from the early 17th century and are probably a badge of the Tudors.

## FOREWORD

**L**ONDON, centre of trade at the time of the Roman invasion in A.D. 43, is the commercial and financial centre of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth.

The City of London, "the Square Mile," is the heart of a vast metropolis which has grown up around it. Here are to be found the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange, Lloyd's, the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange and the London Chamber of Commerce ; here, too, are the produce markets and the head offices of British and foreign banks, the great insurance offices and the head offices of many commercial undertakings and shipping companies. Close to the Tower of London is to be found the headquarters of the Port of London Authority controlling the great Port of London and the tidal waters of the River Thames, which was London's inheritance.

The constitution of the City of London is unique among British municipalities and is the result of centuries of growth and development. The traditional ceremony and brilliant pageantry of the Mayoralty and of the civic life of the City has been preserved, and it is against this colourful background that its modern government is carried on.

Of the many post-war problems facing the City Corporation perhaps the most complex has been the task of reconstructing the 330 acres of land devastated by enemy action. Rebuilding has been greatly accelerated and visitors to the City today will find evidence of substantial reconstruction, though much has still to be accomplished.

This guide introduces the reader to the City, with a section on its early history and development, and subsequent sections deal with its government, its buildings and places of interest, its financial and commercial activities and reconstruction following war damage, concluding with a section on general information.

It is hoped that all its readers will be helped to a better understanding and appreciation of all that is best in the City of London which is part of our inheritance and part of our way of life in this country.

*Gaward . K . Nichols*

*Town Clerk.*



#### LONDINIUM, A.D. 296

This is the earliest known representation of London. It shows Britannia at a gatehouse of the city welcoming the Emperor Constantius Chlorus after his suppression of the revolt of the legions under Carausius.

The illustration is of the reverse of a gold medallion about 1 4/5 inch in diameter which was discovered, with many others, near Arras in 1922. The obverse bears the head of Constantius Chlorus, who was father of Constantine the Great. Below the gatehouse on the reverse is "L O N" (Londinium); the "P TR" near it (*percussa Treveri*) shows that the medallion was struck at the mint at Treves, while the inscription on the upper portion, *Redditor Lucis Aeternae* (Restorer of the Eternal Light) is in allusion to the return of Britain to the rule of the Eternal City. The war-galley below the emperor is symbolic of the fleet that he brought up the Thames. The medallion is in the Cabinet des Medailles in Paris.



## EARLY HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

### ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF LONDON

"It was a pleasant sight to see the City from one end to the other with a glory about it." SAMUEL PEPYS.

**S**TIRRING records of the early history of London are to be found in the British, Guildhall, and London Museums, and the many relics tell their own story of Londinium, as the Romans called the town. Their occupation of Britain began in A.D. 43 when London history starts with Aulus Plautius, who, under the Emperor Claudius, ruled the country until A.D. 50. The Celtic name suggests that a British settlement already existed on the site.

Referred to by Shakespeare as "the fortress built by nature", the island was no doubt visited on many occasions before Julius Caesar surveyed the coast in 55 B.C. and in the following year, though he may not have visited the site of London. In the London Museum there is a gold coin of Cunobelinus, King of South Britain from about 5 B.C. to A.D. 40, and a currency bar, used before coins.

We do not know what the Romans called a single one of the streets nor any of the roads that led to the town, which are the framework of our own highway system. A great deal is known, however, of Londinium and the life of its people. Further relics are continually being discovered, and more will undoubtedly come to light.

The chief features were the wall and the bridge, which influenced the layout and history of the City. The wall was about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles in circuit and enclosed an irregular oblong of about 330 acres, which was 90 acres more than the area within the wall of Verulamium (St. Albans), the second largest city. It would appear from certain inscriptions on monuments that have been unearthed, that Londinium was an administrative centre. Our Roman roads indicate that the City had six main gates. The wall cradled the early city; the bridge over the Thames (London's only permanent link with the south bank of the Thames until Westminster Bridge was completed in 1750) was the precursor of London Bridge, which, like the Roman one, engendered a satellite town at its southern end.

It was not until the late 18th century that nearly all of the landward division of the City wall was razed as an obstruction.

## THE CITY OF LONDON

Beneath the stratum of soil and other matter—in places fifteen feet deep—that raise the surface level of the City above that of Londinium, lies the Roman work that remains. The fragments that are still to be seen above-ground are medieval renewals and heightenings of the Roman wall. By the middle of the 12th century the riverside wall had been dismantled. For a time, after the departure of the Romans in 410, London sinks into obscurity until 471, when the chiefs of the Saxon invaders Hengist and his son Eric (so records the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*) fought against the Britons at Crayford. Four thousand Britons were slain and the residue of the army fled to London.

In the early part of the 6th century London seems to have been occupied by the Saxons.

The Venerable Bede, who wrote in c. 720, says that London was then the ecclesiastical capital of the East Saxons and a market for traders coming by land and sea. He records also that in 604 St. Augustine had sent Mellitus from Canterbury to preach to the East Saxons, and that a church dedicated to St. Paul was built in London by Ethelbert, the Christian King of Kent. Fifty years passed, however, before the East Saxons were converted. Before the end of the 7th century, the See and the City of London were in embryo, and some degree of order had arisen from chaos.

The territory of the East Saxons comprised Essex, Middlesex and a small part of Hertfordshire. Until recent years—when the new dioceses of St. Albans and Chelmsford confined the See of London to Middlesex—the bishopric of London was conterminous with the old Kingdom of the East Saxons.

After Bede wrote, Middlesex became part of the Midland Kingdom of Mercia.

At the end of the 8th century came Vikings from Norway and Denmark to plunder London. Recovered by Alfred in 886, it was reconstituted by him as a burh, and Etherned, a Mercian alderman who was Alfred's son-in-law, was put in charge. During the later invasions of the Danes, London stood unconquered.

A burh was a fortified town, garrisoned by men who had special privileges, and having attached to it a certain territory, the men of which were auxiliary to those of the burh and had the duty of helping to maintain the defensive works and the bridges, besides serving with the fyrd or militia. The earliest allusion to London Bridge after the Roman bridge is in the mid-years of the 10th century, and it might be that a new bridge at London was conceived by Alfred, partly as a barrier of the river approach.

Traders came to the city from France, the Low Countries and the Rhineland, and London prospered.

In the importance of London, by far the largest city in the realm,



OBVERSE OF THE SECOND GREAT SEAL OF WILLIAM I

This seal bears the best authentic picture of the Conqueror. It is about two inches in diameter and is similar to the one that was attached to the Charter granted to the City by William I, which is referred to on page 18. The inscription round the border, when entire, was a rhyming notification to the beholder that the figure represented William, Lord of the Normans and King of the English.

*By courtesy of the Director of the British Museum.*

## THE CITY OF LONDON

can be seen a reason for the nearby Kingston's becoming the place of coronation. That Westminster succeeded Kingston could hardly have been due to sentimental reasons alone—the Abbey's being the sepulchre of the last of the old line of English Sovereigns. The nearness of London must have had an influence as well, as it certainly had in the Palace of Westminster becoming the seat of national legislation. The City of London, reconstituted by Alfred, was to outvie Alfred's own capital of Winchester.

Besides the territory appurtenant to the burh of London, the extent of which is hard to define, there was a belt of land—for tillage, pasture, fairs, and other needs—adjoining the walled city. This land is now represented by the portion of the City that is outside the old line of the wall, with place-names, East Smithfield and West Smithfield (that is, Smooth Fields) for memories. In the latter part of the 12th century, and maybe earlier, bars were set up—for toll-taking and other purposes—where the City highways crossed the outer verge of this extra-mural land, "the old suburbs of London."

The Londoners had the right to a voice in the choosing of a King. They had stood for the dead Harold, who was not of the royal line, and they had stood for Edmund Ironside against Canute. (This ancient right was reflected in the attendance of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London at St. James's Palace on the accession of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, and also in the Lord Mayor attending the Coronation and bearing the Crystal Sceptre.)

The Londoners came to terms with the Conqueror, who later confirmed to the citizens by charter all the rights that they had in the time of King Edward. (This charter is preserved at Guildhall.)

On Christmas Day, William was consecrated King of the English, and was the first King to be crowned in the Abbey.

Many of the Normans who settled in London had trading interests on the Continent, especially in France. This made for the growth of the trade and crafts of London, and also for the changes that took place in the 12th century in the administration of the City.

In early times, especially before Parliament became a really national assembly, the betterment of civic affairs came largely from concessions made by the Crown, usually for heavy fines, and occasionally without, if the Crown needed the goodwill of a city.

Post-Conquest London was more like a shire than a municipal entity, for it was made up of a miscellany of parishes, manors, sokes and other estates, each with its own peculiar customs, and all exercising various rights and authority.

Out of all this confusion, a mayor and corporation were eventually evolved.

The first Charter granted to the City after the death of the Con-

queror came from his son, Henry I. The date is said to be 1106, but it is more likely to have been towards the end of the King's reign—Henry died in 1135—and its many privileges to have been intended to sway the citizens in favour of the Empress Maud, the only surviving child of Henry, and against the accession of his nephew Stephen.

When Henry II came to the throne, on the death of Stephen in 1154, he conceded the citizens only the right to plead in their own court. His son, Richard I, did likewise, and it was not until 1199, the first year of King John, that the "Sheriffwicks (*sic*) of London and Middlesex" were restored to the citizens for the three hundred pounds quitrent, "as in ancient times." Meanwhile a change had taken place in the control of the City, Sheriffs, royal and otherwise, were subordinate to a mayor—the City had a nascent corporation, the first mayor of London was Henry Fitz Alwyn, who was in office for nineteen years. Thereafter the mayor was elected yearly, this procedure being confirmed in May, 1215, by a charter of King John, which required each new mayor to be presented to him or his justiciar, the holder of that office then being the chief minister of the Crown.

That the organisation of the city was in advance of the usual procedure of the time is confirmed by the City's becoming the exemplar for other English towns and cities. In 1585 an Act for the good government of Westminster authorized the divisions of the legislative capital to be called wards, each with a Burgess and his assistant, the latter to have "like powers as the aldermen's deputies of the City of London."

The second half of the 16th century saw the social and economic complexities that were induced by the Suppression, the debasement of the currency, the unemployment, and other disturbing factors that reacted upon London and England generally.

The financial trouble was adjusted by Gresham's restoration of the currency and the resultant rise in the rate of exchange. Other City merchants launched an export drive—at first with textiles—that not only benefited Elizabethan England, but has had good effect on posterity, including our Britain of today.

Under such dauntless captains as Chancellor and Jenkinson, expeditions sailed from the City in search of new markets and commercial intercourse became possible with lands that had hitherto been known by name only. From these ventures arose the great trading companies of the City. The Muscovy Company opened up relations with Russia, the Turkey and the Levant companies with the Middle East. Jenkinson, a Mercer, was the first Englishman to penetrate into Persia. The first Englishman in India was Thomas Stevens, the Jesuit son of a City merchant. Ralph Finch, another pioneer, sailed to Burma and Siam and made one of the most amazing journeys ever accomplished.

## THE CITY OF LONDON

On December 31st, 1600, the Company of London trading to the East Indies—comprising 215 Knights, aldermen, and merchants—was incorporated by a charter of Elizabeth I "for the Honour of the Nation, the Welfare of the People, the Increase of our Navigation, and the Advancement of Lawful Traffic for the Benefit of our Commonwealth." The first governor was Sir Thomas Smith, who afterwards obtained the charter for the London Virginia Company that made the first successful English settlement in America.

Many famous names, including Shakespeare, in the literary world had associations with the City. Chaucer was born there, as also were Spenser and Donne.

The poets and playwrights have overshadowed another class of writers of the time, the annalists and the historiographers, in whom the City was prolific, for Fabyan, Leland, Lambard, Camden, Grafton, and Stow were all City-born.

Other writers of a like birthplace followed—Milton, Cowley, Herrick, Sir Thomas Browne, Sir William Temple, Defoe, the economist Mun, Strype, Pope, Gray, Keats, Lamb and Hood. To the list must be added Pepys, Sir Thomas More, Blackstone (the great commentator on the laws of England) and Jeremy Bentham; while in jurisprudence a latter-day Chancellor, Viscount Cave, was born in Cheapside.

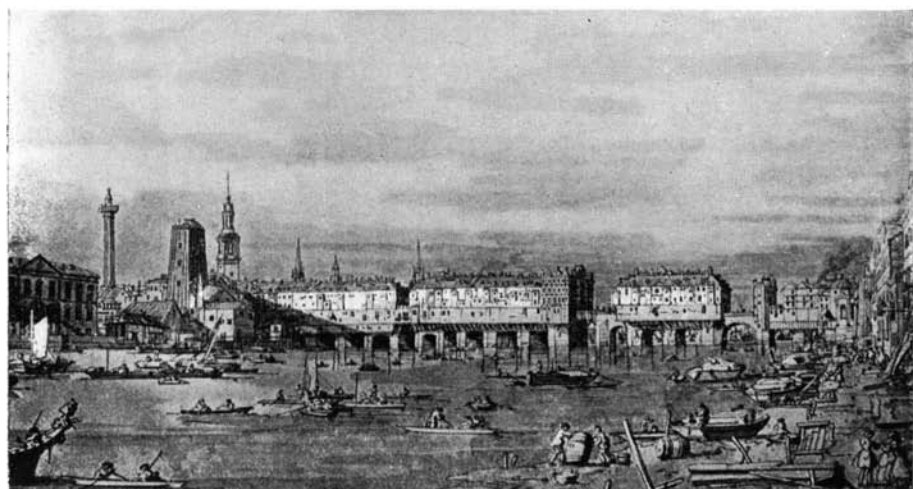
In art the City has Inigo Jones, and the painters Cooper, Dobson, Hogarth, and Holman Hunt. Jones was our first town-planner.

A terrible event in the history of the City occurred when the Great Plague broke out, making London a shunned city, with trade at a standstill. Hardly had this abated when the Great Fire destroyed four-fifths of the City.

Plans for rebuilding went forward and a commission of six was formed. Three members—Wren among them—were appointed by the King, and three by the Corporation, whose choice was Hooke of the Royal Society—then just founded in the City—and two City Officers, Mills the surveyor and Jarman, an architect. The committee was loyally supported by Parliament, which passed various Acts containing prohibitions and controls like those that have recurred today. On February 19th, 1667, citizen Pepys wrote, "After dinner I fell to reading the Act about the building of the City again, and indeed the laws seem to be very good, and I pray God that I may live to see it built in that manner."

Within ten years a new City of rosy-red brick had arisen. Of the 87 churches that were destroyed 49 were rebuilt by Wren. His St. Paul's rose in grandeur over all.

It was some few years before the City recovered from the devastation; and the population was greatly reduced. Among those who had left were tradesmen and other business people who settled elsewhere and did not return.



OLD LONDON BRIDGE, ABOUT 1740

This line and wash drawing by Canaletto shows the upstream side of the bridge, with the waterworks (which supplied the City houses) on the left. On this side, too, are the Monument and St. Magnus's Church. After the sale of the waterworks in 1701 a company was formed and two waterwheels were installed at the other end of the bridge for supplying Southwark. In 1822 an Act was passed for removing the waterworks, the machinery and other gear of which had to be transferred to the New River Company. The City paid £10,000 as compensation to the bridge water company, to whom the New River Company also incurred certain financial obligations.

However, the interests of the City were too diverse and far-reaching to be permanently retarded, and the growing activities of the trading companies, the general expansion of commerce and finance, combined to restore prosperity. The real transformation of the layout and the replacement of most of the post-fire houses by large business premises came in the 19th century. New thoroughfares were formed, the cattle market and its auxiliary at Newgate were removed, and the construction of railway termini made for further clearances.

Moorgate, Princes Street, and King William Street were formed as approaches to the new London Bridge, and the new thoroughfares included St. Martin's-le-Grand, Queen Victoria Street, Holborn Viaduct, and Gresham Street. Cannon Street was widened and



**I**n Osvlvestane hundred. tenet Willelmus rex  
 xii. ac. q. 7 dim de nanefmaneslande. h. q. a. u.  
 lue 7 ualeat .v. sol. hanc habuit rex tunc similis.  
 In eod' hund' h. rex .xxc. cor. qui reddunt  
 p. annu xiiij. sol. 7 x. den. 7 i. obolu.  
 Ad holeburne h. rex .ii. cor. q. reddunt p. annu  
 .x. den. uicecomiti regi. T.R.E.  
 Hos cor. custodiebat sep uicecomes de Middelsexe  
 Willelmus canqari redd' uicecomiti regi p. annu  
 vi. sol. p. terra ubi sedet uinea sua.

London was not mentioned in Domesday Book but here are reproductions of the first page of "Midelsexe," which deals with places that are now in or near the City. Translations are given on pp. 24-25.

**H**ochestone. tenet canon' p. iii. h. d. ad. iii.  
 car' est ora. 7 ibi sunt. 7 vii. uilli q. ten' hanc q. a.  
 7 xvi. cor. In' totu ualeat. l. v. sol. q. do recep.  
 similis. T. R. E. lx. sol. hoc est uacuit 7 uacet  
 in ecclia s. pauli.  
 Canonici s. pauli hnt ad porta ep'i. x. cor.  
 de. ix. ac. q. reddat p. annu. xxviii. sol. 7 vi. den.  
 T. R. E. similis tenuer. 7 tunc habuer.

The penmanship of the Norman scribes is far in advance of that of later periods. The contractions, especially the use of initials for stock phrases, are noteworthy. Thus, "T.R.E." stands for "In the time of King Edward" (*Tempore Regis Edwardi*). "In Osvlvestane" and "Hochestone," which seem to be ruled out, are ruled through in red ink, which was the Norman version of our under-lining to give emphasis. The initials I and H are in red, and touches of red are imparted to certain other letters. The "m" at the side of "Hochestone" implies *manerium* (manor).

By courtesy of the Director of the Public Record Office.

## THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF LONDON

extended to St. Paul's from the station, thus cutting out the narrow Budge Row-Watling Street route ; Eastcheap, Ludgate Hill, and Bishopsgate northward of Liverpool Street were likewise widened, and other improvements effected.

Nearly all the new works were financed by the Coal and Wine Dues.

The way had been cleared for motor-traffic, the drainage improvement was largely instrumental in the stamping out of cholera, and jobs were found for thousands of workers who would otherwise have been unemployed.

Charles Pearson, the City Solicitor, born in St. Clement's Lane, was the pioneer of the Underground railways which now play such an important part in London traffic.

In the 1840's he agitated for a line between the City and the prospective station of the Great Northern Railway at King's Cross, as well as one to the North Western Railway at Camden. At that time the only station in the City was the Fenchurch Street terminus of the Blackwall line. Eventually a company was promoted for the line suggested by Pearson, but the scheme was afterwards altered to a line from the City to King's Cross and thence under the New Road and Praed Street to the G.W.R. at Paddington. Financial troubles held up the scheme until the situation was saved by the Corporation of London subscribing £200,000 capital. Construction of the line began, but Pearson did not live to see it completed, as he died shortly before the Metropolitan Railway was opened between Farringdon and Paddington on January 10th, 1863.

Meanwhile schemes were afoot for certain of the trunk railways to be extended into the City and the West End.

The first tube railway proper came in 1890, with the opening of the City and South London line between King William Street and Stockwell.

In 1898 the Waterloo and City Railway was opened ; and in 1900 the Central London began working between the Bank and Shepherd's Bush. In all this vast network, the City has 15 Underground stations—connecting links with the suburban area, spreading outwards to the green fields of the countryside.

## ANCIENT ARCHIVES

London's first Charter was granted by William the Conqueror some time between 1068 and 1075 ; written in Anglo-Saxon, and still preserved among the Corporation's archives, it reads :

“William, King, greets William, Bishop, and Gosfrith, Portreeve, and all the burgesses within London, French and English, friendly. And I give you to know that I will that ye be all those laws worthy that ye were in King Edward's day. And I will that every child be his father's heir after his father's day



THE CHARTER OF WILL

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and I will not suffer that any man offer you any wrong. God keep you."

On this Sir Frank Stenton, in his *Norman London*, comments: "Translated strictly, the first clause of the charter reads, 'I will that ye both be worthy of all the rights of which ye both were worthy in King Edward's day.' By using this method of expression the King is clearly distinguishing between the Bishop of London on the one hand and the portreeve and citizens on the other. Unusual expressions like this always mean something definite, and the present example can only mean that the Conqueror's charter to London was deliberately phrased so as to cover the bishop as it covered the citizens. The seal belongs to the later of two types used in the Conqueror's reign, and shows that the charter cannot have been issued immediately after his coronation. But it may have been issued as early as 1068."

"Laws worthy" meant that the whole of the City community who had enjoyed the full benefit of the laws of Edward the Confessor should retain those rights, and that their property should descend to their children. There would have been certain people in the City who for various reasons were outside the full rights and privileges of citizenship.

### The Domesday Survey

"In Ossulston hundred King William holds 12 acres and a half of the land called No Man's Land. This land was worth, and is worth, 5 shillings.

"In the same hundred the King has 30 cottagers who render yearly 14 shillings and 10 pence halfpenny.

"At Holeburne the King has 2 cottagers who render yearly 20



# IAM THE CONQUEROR

*Corporation of London. A translation is on page 24.*

pence to the King's sheriff. The sheriff of Middlesex always had charge of these cottagers in the time of King Edward.

"William the Chamberlain rendered yearly to the King's sheriff 6 shillings for the land where his vineyard is situated.

"The Canons of St. Paul's have at the bishop's gate 10 cottagers and 9 acres, which render yearly 18 shillings and 6 pence. In the time of King Edward they held it in like manner and had as much."

The City of London as such was omitted from the Domesday inquest—doubtless to the gratification of the citizens, but certainly to the regret of later historians who would otherwise have had a contemporary account of the post-Conquest City. These entries are from the Middlesex pages of the Survey and cover those given under the head of "The Land of the King", in conjunction with Hoxton, which is one of many manors under the head of "The Land of the Bishop of London". Several of these manors were prebends of the canons of St. Paul's—that is, they were provided for the support of the canons.

No Man's Land (or unclaimed land) was on the north-east of Smithfield, on the east side of what is now St. John's Street. During the Black Death of 1348-9 three acres were bought by the Bishop of London and made into a burial ground. Pardon Churchyard, as it came to be called, was later much enlarged by Sir Walter Manny and given by him to the Carthusian priory which he founded in 1371. Stow says that in his own time the churchyard was a garden and the chapel had become a dwelling house. Until about a century ago the memory of the burial ground was carried by a Pardon Court and a Pardon Alley on the east side of St. John's Street (which is now in Finsbury).

## THE CITY OF LONDON

The location of the thirty cottagers (bonded small-holders of low status) in the second entry is hard to place.

The two cottagers of the third entry were somewhere on the west bank of the Fleet. The vineyard of William the Chamberlain has been placed on the west of Newgate in view of this gate being called Chamberlain's Gate in 1285, but there is no evidence that the two chamberlains concerned were one and the same person.

The settlement of the cottagers of the canons "at" the Bishop's gate would have been between the walled City and the site of the bar that was afterwards set up at Norton.

## CITY ARMS

The Armorial Bearings of the City of London are first mentioned in 1381 when, on 17th April, it was ordered that a new Mayoralty Seal should incorporate them. This seal shows the Arms of the City charged in its first quarter with what is described as a dagger or sword—which effectively disposes of a popular fallacy that this is commemorative of the weapon which slew Wat Tyler, for the seal must have been designed and made many months before Tyler's death on 15th June, 1381. It is, in fact, a representation of the Sword of St. Paul, the City's patron saint. The City's Common Seal originally had an image of St. Paul on the obverse side and a figure of Thomas Becket on the reverse; in 1539, however, by proclamation of Henry VIII, a shield of the City Arms replaced the figure of Becket.

The supporters of the Shield on the Mayoralty Seal of 1381 were two lions. It is not until 1633 that dragons appear as supporters, and at the same time the present City motto, "Domine dirige nos"—O Lord, guide us—appears for the first time.

The new reverse of the Common Seal furnishes the earliest evidence of the crest and helmet. On this seal the crest appeared as a fan-like object charged with the Cross of St. George. It later developed into a dragon's sinister wing, also charged with a cross.

## FREEDOM OF THE CITY

The Freedom of the City can be acquired in one of three ways :—

*Servitude*, which means serving the full term of apprenticeship to a Freeman, according to the custom of the City. Persons so qualified are admitted on application to the City Chamberlain and payment of a fee of two guineas.

*Patrimony*, whereby the son or daughter of a Freeman, born after the enrolment of the father and aged twenty-one or over, is eligible on application to the City Chamberlain and payment of a fee of two guineas.

*Redemption*, or admission to the Freedom, by payment. Candidates



THE HALL OF THE FANMAKERS' COMPANY IN THE  
CHURCHYARD OF ST. BOTOLPH WITHOUT

presented by a Livery Company have to obtain an order from the Court of Aldermen, while persons not so presented have to obtain an order from the Court of Common Council. In both cases the fee is two guineas, though it is three guineas in the latter case if the candidate is not on the Parliamentary register of electors for the City.

All fees paid in respect of applications for admission to the Freedom of the City are devoted to the Freemen's School at Ashted in Surrey.

### THE CRAFT GUILDS OR LIVERY COMPANIES

Guild is an Old English word meaning a yield or payment, and thus any society of paying members is a guild. The early guilds were frith-guilds or friendly societies, their purpose being the care of sick, aged, and needy members and the obsequies of members generally ; and the guilds for public service, as the guild of men and women who kept

## THE CITY OF LONDON

Maidenhead Bridge in repair, or the guild of the men and women who collected alms for Old London Bridge. One public service guild of medieval origin survives today in the Brethren of Trinity House.

Craft-guilds combined the objects of the frith-guilds with the fostering of a particular craft or trade, and at first were not favoured by the civic authorities. Later it was realised that they were effectively promoting the trade of the City and better relations were established, though the Corporation still fixed wages and prices and punished bad workmanship and faulty service—functions that were later assumed by the guilds. As the craft-guilds gained influence they naturally became closely associated with Municipal affairs. Distinctive costumes were adopted and thus arose the term Livery Companies—though not all members of the companies were entitled to wear the livery, and this holds good today.

The advance of the craft-guilds is attested by Edward III's membership of the Linen Armourers' (now Merchant Taylors') Guild; by that time, however, the King had repudiated his debts to the Italian money-lenders and was looking to the city merchants to fill their place, which probably accounts for his patronage of the wealthier guilds. All pre-Reformation guilds were dedicated to appropriate patron-saints whose feast-days still figure in the ceremonial affairs of many of the Livery Companies.

Today the Royal connections with the Livery Companies are preserved. His late Majesty King George VI was a member of the Merchant Taylors', Grocers', and Fishmongers' Companies, Admiral of the Master Mariners', and Permanent Master of the Shipwrights'. Her Majesty the Queen became free of the Drapers' Company in 1947 by patrimony, through King George VI being a freeman. Members of the Royal family are freemen of certain companies.

The qualification for membership of a craft-guild was a long term of apprenticeship and proficiency in the craft or trade concerned. A court that exercised jurisdiction—the guilds have their courts today—dealt fittingly with defaulting apprentices, journeymen and masters, for all alike were enrolled. The rights of citizenship of London entitled the wares of the guilds to freedom from tolls—lastage (for fairs and markets); pontage (for bridge repair); murage (for maintenance of walls); and pavage (for the repair of streets and highways)—throughout the realm.

In all about a hundred craft-guilds were formed in the City, and seventy-six of them exist today (excluding the Stationers', which is combined with the Newspaper Makers'). In addition, there are five companies of recent origin—the Master Mariners', formed in 1927; the City of London Solicitors', incorporated in 1944; the Newspaper Makers', which was instituted in 1933 and is now combined with the Stationers' Company; the Farmers' Company, formed mainly from City men with farming interests, whose grant of livery was made in



1952; and the Air Pilots and Air Navigators of the British Empire, incorporated in 1955.

The Livery Companies consist, as in the past, of three classes of members known as Court, Livery and Freemen. The Court, which comprises the Master, the Wardens and the Assistants, is the governing body, and deals with the management of the corporate property, the administration of charitable trusts, the admission to Freedom, Livery and Court, and the appointment of the staff. As mentioned elsewhere, only the Livery—which of course includes the Court—have the right to take part in Common Hall elections.

### The Eighty-one Livery Companies, with dates of incorporation

Thirty-four Companies that have Halls or had Halls that were Destroyed\* or Damaged† by bombing :

*The Twelve Great Companies* (in order of precedence) : Mercers\* (1393); Grocers† (1345); Drapers† (1364), Fishmongers† (1364), Goldsmiths† (1327), Skinners† (1327), Merchant Taylors\* (1326), Haberdashers\* (1448), Salters\* (1558), Ironmongers† (1454), Vintners (1436), Clothworkers\* (1528).

*Twenty-three other Companies that have or have had Halls* : Apothecaries (1606), Armourers and Brasiers (1453), Bakers\* (1307), Barbers\* (1462), Brewers\* (1437), Butchers\* (1606), Carpenters\* (1477), Coach and Coach-Harness Makers\* (1677), Coopers\* (1501), Cordwainers\* (shoemakers) (1438), Cutlers† (1415), Dyers† (1471), Fanmakers (1709), Founders† (1614), Girdlers\* (1448), Inn-Holders† (1515), Leathersellers† (1444), Master Mariners (1927), Painter-Stainers\* (1467), Saddlers\* (1272), Stationers and Newspaper Makers† (1556), Tallow Chandlers† (1462), Wax Chandlers† (1483).

*Forty-six Companies without Halls* : Air Pilots and Air Navigators (1955), Basket-Makers (1568), Blacksmiths (1571), Bowyers (1621), Broderers (1564), Carmen (1606), Clockmakers (1631), Cooks (1482), Curriers (1606), Distillers (1638), Farmers (1952), Farriers (1684), Feltmakers (1604), Fletchers (arrow-makers) (1536), Framework-Knitters (1657), Fruiterers (1606), Gardeners (1605), Glass-sellers (1664), Glaziers (1631), Glovers (1639), Gold and Silver Wire-Drawers (1693), Gunmakers (1637), Horners (makers of horn-ware) (1638), Joiners (1571), Loriners (makers of metalwork of horses' harness and trappings) (1712), Masons (1677), Musicians (1604), Needlemakers (1656), Playing-Card Makers (1628), Pattenmakers (pattens were the early form of overshoes) (1671), Pavors (1480), Plasterers (1501), Pewterers (1473), Plumbers (1611), Poulterers (poulterers) (1504), Scriveners (law-writers, and early bankers) (1617), Shipwrights (1605), Solicitors (1944), Spectacle-Makers (1629), Tinplate-workers (1671), Turners (makers of wooden vessels) (1604), Tylers and Bricklayers (1568), Upholders (undertakers) (1626), Weavers (1184), Wheelwrights (1670), Woolmen (1484).

## THE CITY OF LONDON

It will be seen from the foregoing list how grievously the halls of the Livery Companies suffered in the air-raids. Sixteen of them were completely destroyed and only three escaped damage altogether; the Master Mariners' hall is a sloop which was not moored off the City until after the war, while the Fanmakers did not have a hall until 1952. Many of the destroyed halls were historical monuments of a past era, and all of them were of architectural interest. Fortunately the valuable pictures, plate, and other works of art were placed in safe storage before the raids began and so are preserved for use in future halls.

Merchant Taylors' Hall in Threadneedle Street was the oldest for it was a restoration rather than a rebuilding of the 15th-century hall that was damaged in the Great Fire—the lovely 14th-century crypt escaped damage not only in the Great Fire but also, happily, in the air-raids as well. The Mercers' Hall in Cheapside dated from the Great Fire and was built on the site of the Hospital of St. Thomas Acon, founded in memory of Archbishop Becket; it had a chapel which was originally part of the hospital and was on the site of Becket's birthplace.

Other halls dating from the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire were Haberdashers' in Gresham Street, Brewers' in Addle Street, Barbers' in Monkwell Street, and Painter-Stainers' in Little Trinity Lane. All of them were fine examples of their kind, Brewers' Hall being especially attractive.

Although the purpose of the Livery Companies has lapsed as far as the organisation and control of certain trades is concerned, many of them are still very active. The Society of Apothecaries, for instance, is an examining body and grants diplomas in medicine, surgery and midwifery, and certificates for dispensing and compounding, while the Spectacle Makers' Company grants diplomas to ophthalmic opticians. The Goldsmiths' Company assays articles of gold and silver, and their hallmark is the indisputable criterion of the genuine metal. In former days this Company tested our gold coinage, and today is responsible for testing the British silver and cupro-nickel coinage, and that of the overseas countries of the British Commonwealth; the Goldsmiths also have a Design and Research Centre for the gold, silver and jewellery trades. The Fishmongers seize unsound fish, analyse samples of shell-fish, and prosecute offenders against the Salmon and Freshwater Fishery Acts. The Gunmakers test gun-barrels at their Commercial Road proof-house.

Until 1911, when new methods of obtaining copyright were introduced, the original procedure was notified by the legend "Entered at Stationers' Hall". The Newspaper-Makers are, of course, closely concerned with the Press, and the Master Mariners and the Solicitors with their respective professions, while the Vintners, the Distillers, the Brewers, the Butchers and the Poulters are actively concerned with their callings. Many of the guilds are interested in the modern versions of their old-time crafts, the Framework-Knitters being associated with

the hosiery trades of Leicester and Nottingham ; the Horners are now interested in plastics ; the Needle-Makers are in touch with Redditch and the Salters manifest their concern with industrial chemistry by having their own Institute of that science. The Plumbers grant diplomas for efficiency in their craft.

The Livery Companies have long been concerned with education, too. The Mercers have their own school, founded in 1447, and are the governors of St. Paul's School, whose present foundation dates from 1509 ; they are also joint trustees with the Corporation for Gresham College. The Merchant Taylors' School was founded in 1620, while Tonbridge School was endowed with properties left to the Skinners' Company, which also has a girls' school at Stamford Hill. The Oundle School of the Grocers' Company is one of the more recent foundations, dating from 1876.

Goldsmiths' College, a school of London University, was founded by the Livery Company in 1894 and given by them, with a grant, to the University in 1904, since when the Goldsmiths have served on the Delegacy and assisted in other ways. In 1931 they gave £50,000 to house in Bloomsbury the splendid library of economic literature which they presented to the University in 1903. Another school of the University, Queen Mary College, owes much to the generosity of the Drapers, and the same Company are Trustees of Bancroft's School, built the new Radcliffe Library at Oxford and also provided the University with an electrical laboratory. The Clothworkers are governors of the Mary Datchelor School, and contribute to textile and research work at Leeds University, as do the Skinners to the Leather Industries Department of that institution. The Leathersellers have their Technical College at Bermondsey, and the Cordwainers a similar institution at Hackney, while the Carpenters have a Building Crafts Training School. Colfe's Grammar School at Lewisham, destroyed in the raids, had recently been rebuilt by the Leathersellers, and is now in temporary buildings. The Coopers have their schools at Mile End and Bow ; the Stationers' School is at Hornsey ; and the Haberdashers have the Aske's schools at Hampstead, Hatcham, Acton and Hoxton.

Foremost among the technical colleges of Britain is that of the City and Guilds at South Kensington, which is now an integral part of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, another London University institution. Then there is City and Guilds Art School in the Kennington Park Road. The Paviers maintain the chair of highway engineering of London University, while recently the Livery Companies generally subscribed £75,000 for the University Hall at Bloomsbury, and the Corporation gave £100,000. The Tylers and Bricklayers', the Joiners', the Painter-Stainers', the Plasterers' and the Wheelwrights' Companies are all concerned with technical education in their own particular spheres ; and many of the Livery Companies provide scholarships at schools and universities. Much more could be said of the

## THE CITY OF LONDON

activities of the Livery Companies in the field of education, but these references to their main directions must suffice.

Notable among the many almshouses maintained by the Companies are Whittington's (Mercers'), which—in accord with tradition if not with history—are now at Highgate Hill ; the lovely Jesus Hospital of the Fishmongers at Bray—the setting for Fred Walker's *Harbour of Refuge* in the Tate Gallery ; and the peaceful haven of the crowded riverside at Greenwich, the Norfolk College of the Mercers.

### Non-Livery Guilds

Besides the eighty-one guilds listed on page 29 there are two others, the Parish Clerks' and the Company of Watermen and Lightermen, though they are not Livery Companies. The Parish Clerks' originated in 1233 as the Guild of St. Nicholas ; from 1593 until 1837, when the work was taken over by the Registrar-General, the Parish Clerks' compiled the weekly Bills of Mortality of a metropolitan district comprising the City, Westminster and Southwark, and various out-parishes (the original purpose of the Bills was to keep the authorities advised of deaths from the plague). The Company of Watermen and Lightermen, like the Parish Clerks', is organised on the lines of a Livery Company, with a Master, Wardens, and a Court of Assistants. The Company was founded in 1556, but the Watermen had some form of organisation long before that ; the members number thousands, for the Company is remarkable in being an ancient guild and also a trade union in the modern sense of the term.

## THE CITY AND ITS GOVERNANCE

### WARDS AND REPRESENTATION

**I**NCLUDING the Precinct of the Temple the area of the City of London is 677 acres. The greatest length (from Temple Bar to Middlesex Street) is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles ; and the greatest breadth (Tower Dock to Norton Folgate), seven furlongs. The daytime population of the City is now about 400,000 ; the night population although much less, is, by reason of market and newspaper activities, still substantial. The resident population in 1931 was 10,909, but by 1951 it had fallen to 5,268—though but for the war it might have exceeded the 1931 figure.

The City proper—that is, exclusive of the Temple—is divided into twenty-five wards, which vary much in size from Farringdon Without's 149 acres to Bassishaw's six acres. Of old the wards were divided into two sections by the Walbrook, then an open stream, and the distinction has been preserved. Thus the present-day wards of the City are :—

*East of the Walbrook* (13) : Portsoken, Tower, Aldgate, Bishopsgate Within and Without, Broad Street, Lime Street, Cornhill, Langbourn, Billingsgate, Bridge Within, Walbrook, Candlewick, and Dowgate.

*West of the Walbrook* (12) : Vintry, Cordwainer, Cheap, Bread Street, Coleman Street, Bassishaw, Cripplegate Within and Without, Aldersgate Within and Without, Queenhithe, Castle Baynard, Farringdon Within and Farringdon Without.

*Bridge Without.* This former ward of the City comprised certain parishes that were taken into the Metropolitan Boroughs of Southwark and Bermondsey in 1900, under the London Government Act of 1899. The sole representative of Bridge Without on the Corporation is now an Alderman, who is elected by the Court of Aldermen from past Lord Mayors.

Each of the twenty-five wards of the City is represented by an Alderman and a number of Common Councilmen in conformity with the size of the ward. Thus, the great Farringdon Without ward has fourteen Councilmen, Bishopsgate, Cripplegate and Farringdon Within twelve each, certain other wards six or five, and the small Bassishaw and Lime Street wards four each. Aldermen and Councilmen alike are elected by the ratepayers, the Aldermen for life and the Councilmen for a year ending December 20th. Re-election is sought on December 21st (St. Thomas's Day).

## THE CITY OF LONDON

The voting qualification is derived from either residence in the City or occupation therein of business premises of an annual gross value of £10. All candidates for election must be Freemen of the City, but nobody can be elected to the Corporation save by the votes of the ratepayers.

### THE LORD MAYOR

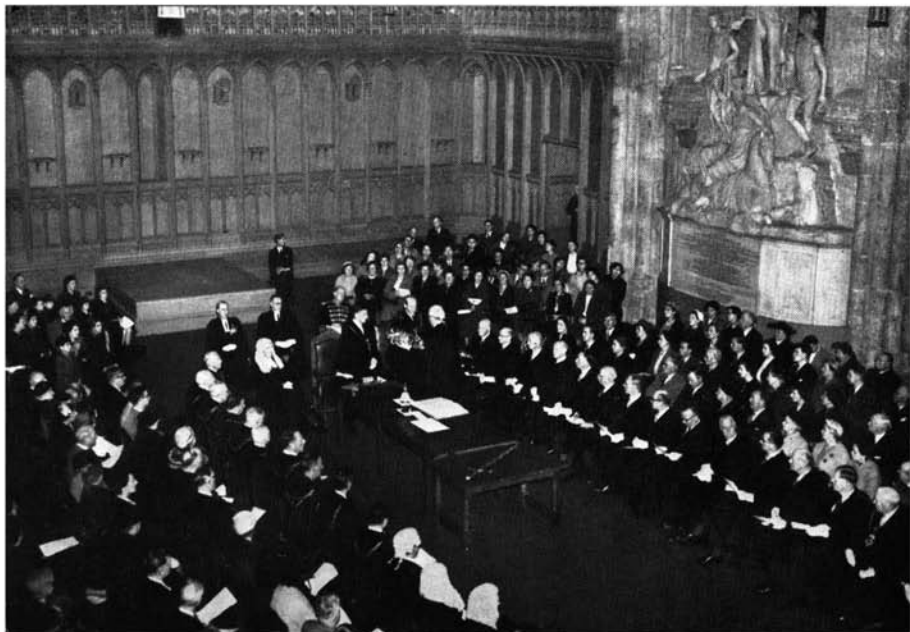
The first Mayor of London was Henry Fitz Alwyn, whose parental name seems to indicate a Saxon ancestry ; he probably took office in 1192 and remained Mayor until his death in 1212. Thereafter the Mayor was elected annually, and this practice was confirmed by King John's charter dated 9th May, 1215, a few weeks before he sealed Magna Carta. Clause 13 of the latter document assured the City of London all its ancient privileges and free customs.

The title of "Lord" Mayor first appears in 1414 and by the end of the 15th century had become customary ; by the end of the 16th century the present title, "The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor", had become the usual address and has continued so to this day, though for certain purposes the original title of Mayor is still used.

In the election of the Lord Mayor the Liverymen of the Craft-Guilds (of whom there are some 10,000) exercise ancient rights of election in Common Hall or, to give the full and ancient description, "The Meeting or Assembly of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Liverymen of the several Companies of the City of London in Common Hall assembled." In Common Hall at the Husting (word of Saxon origin meaning a House-Court, as distinct from one in the open air) on Michaelmas Day (September 29th) the Liverymen nominate two Aldermen who have served as Sheriffs for presentation to the Court of Aldermen, which body makes the final selection.

The Lord Mayor Elect now has to be presented for the approval of the Sovereign, as laid down by King John's Charter and so, accompanied by the Recorder, he goes to the Palace of Westminster to receive the Sovereign's approval through the Lord Chancellor. On November 8th the Lord Mayor Elect makes in Guildhall a declaration for the due performance of his office and then, on the following day (Lord Mayor's Day) he goes in state to the Law Courts, where he is presented by the Recorder to the judges of the Queen's Bench Division for the statutory and final declaration. This declaration was formerly made before the Barons of the Exchequer and originated in 1230, in the reign of Henry III.

The Lord Mayor's Show was so called as early as 1638, and was intended to "show" the Lord Mayor to the citizens, and also for the presentation of addresses to the new Lord Mayor, for which purpose the procession halted at various points along the route. To meet modern traffic conditions, the Lord Mayor now receives the addresses at Guildhall before setting out on his state drive. The cost of the Show and of the Banquet that follows is shared by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs ; Pepys says that in his time the cost of the Banquet was £600 or £700, the present-day equivalent of which can be left



THE ADMISSION OF THE LORD MAYOR ELECT IN GUILDHALL  
("THE SILENT CHANGE")

A LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET







THE LORD MAYOR'S COACH

to the reader to work out. The Lord Mayor receives £12,500 from the City's Cash—that is, the funds of the Corporation as distinct from the rates. Before he retires from office, however, the Lord Mayor usually has to draw considerably on his own resources.

In the City the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor takes precedence of all save the Sovereign, and when the Sovereign wishes to enter the City on state occasions the Lord Mayor waits at the boundary and proffers the City Sword point downwards ; on receiving the Sword back the Lord Mayor bears it before the Sovereign. The password of Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress of the Tower of London is sent to the Lord Mayor quarterly under the Sovereign's sign manual. The Armed Forces cannot march through the City with drums beating without—to cite the original form and progress—first "acquainting" the Lord Mayor. Really, any of our armed forces can march through the City "with drums beating, bayonets fixed and colours flying" on first obtaining permission, though there are certain units, the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards, the Honourable Artillery Company, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), the Buffs (the East Kent Regiment, descended from the Buff Regiment of the old City Trained Bands) and the Royal Marines (which was first raised in the City), which can do so as of right.

The Lord Mayor is Chief Magistrate of the City, spending much of his time in the Courts of Justice, head of the City Lieutenancy and a Trustee of the fabric of St. Paul's Cathedral. He summons and presides over the meetings of the Court of Aldermen, the Court of Common Council, the Husting, and Common Hall. If unavoidable circumstances require a deputy to act on behalf of the Lord Mayor only an



Alderman who has passed the Civic Chair (that is, a former Lord Mayor) may be appointed.

### The City Insignia

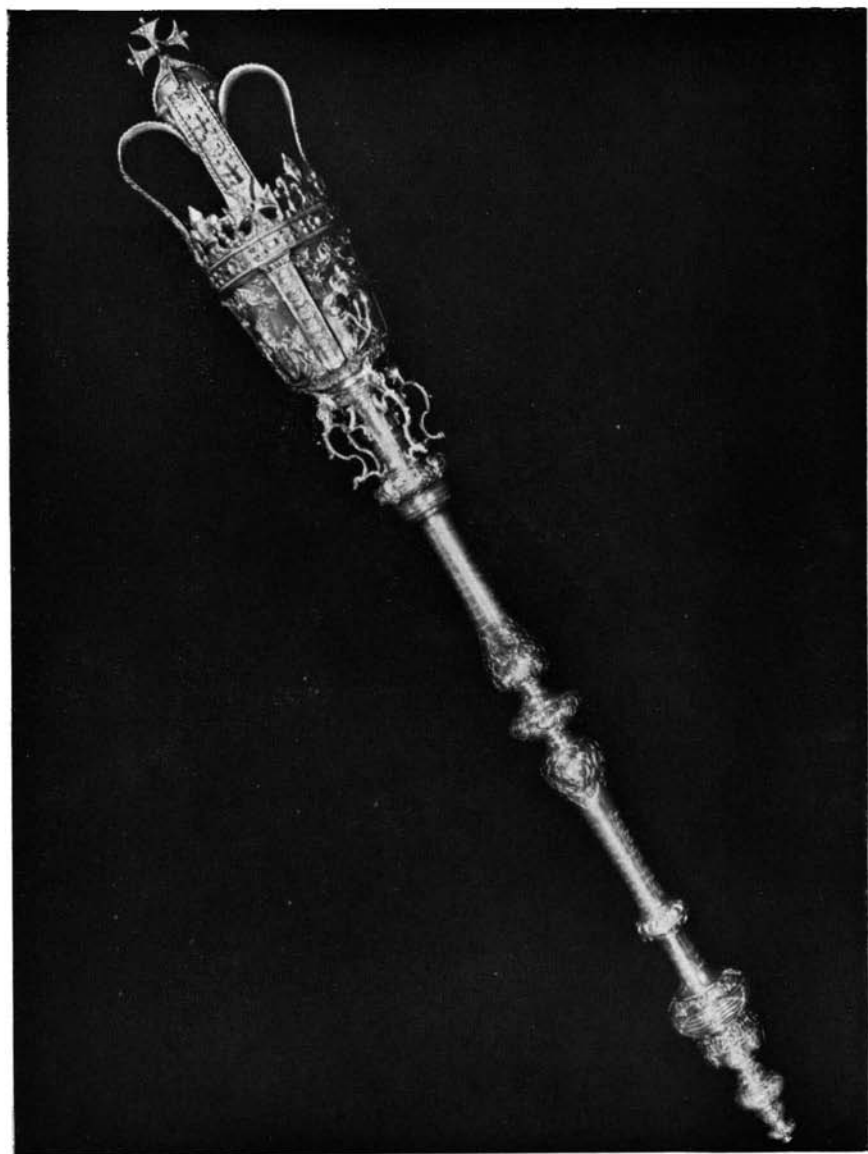
The Insignia comprises the Collar or Chain of Office that is worn by the Lord Mayor ; the Crystal Sceptre, which he carries at Coronations only ; the four Swords, each for a particular use ; the Mace ; and the Purse, which is symbolic of the City's funds and figures only at the "swearing-in" of the Lord Mayor Elect. On this occasion the Sceptre, the Sword of State, the Mace, the Purse, and the Seal of the office of Mayoralty are handed over by the late Lord Mayor.

The Collar—one of the finest and earliest of the SS kind—was bequeathed by Sir John Allen, a Mercer who was Lord Mayor in 1525-6 and died in 1544. Enlarged by four SS and two roses and two knots in 1567, the Collar consists of 28 SS with a Tudor rose and a knot alternately between the letters. The ends of the chain are joined by a portcullis. The Collar, of rich design, is gold throughout, with the roses enamelled in white on a red ground. The original jewel or pendant was given by Sir Martin Bowes, a Goldsmith who was Lord Mayor in 1545-6, and was a gold cross inlaid with gems and pearls. This pendant ceased to be used in 1607, when it was replaced by another which was in turn replaced about 1799 by the present one, emblazoned with the City arms, within a garter bearing the motto *Domine dirige nos*.

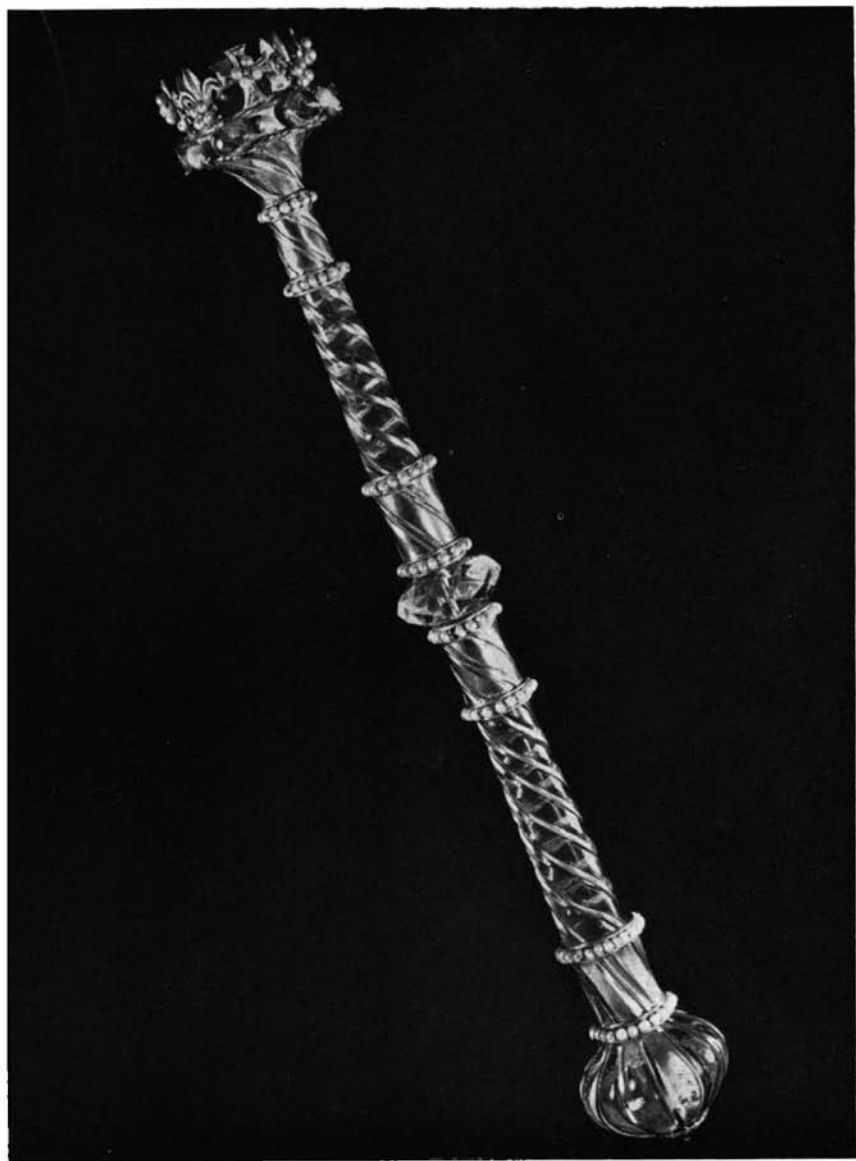
The Sceptre is eighteen inches long, the head of gold, jewelled, and the shaft and knobs of crystal, mounted in gold. The head seems to be 15th-century, and the shaft much older—possibly Saxon.

The Swords consist of the Pearl Sword, which is said to have been given by Queen Elizabeth when she visited the Exchange in January, 1571, and bestowed upon it the prefix of Royal ; the Sword of State, which is the symbol of the Lord Mayor's authority and dates from c. 1680 ; the Black Sword of 1534, which is used on fast days in Lent and on the death of a member of the Royal family ; and the Old Bailey Sword of 1563, which is placed above the chair of the Lord Mayor when he is sitting at the Central Criminal Court. The Pearl Sword is the one that is tendered in homage by the Lord Mayor to the Sovereign at Temple Bar.

The Mace in its present form as the Great Mace is first mentioned in 1514, prior to which small silver maces were carried before the Lord Mayor by Serjeants-at-Mace. At the Restoration a new Mace was presented by Sir Thomas Vyner, a noted Goldsmith who had been Lord Mayor in 1653-4. This Mace was in use until 1735, when it was replaced by the present elaborate one of silver-gilt, 5½ feet long, and weighing 320 ounces. The bowl of the head is divided into four compartments, which display, respectively, the royal badges of the fleur-de-lys, the rose and thistle united, and the harp, all crowned and bearing the monogram of George II ; while in the fourth compartment are the City arms. The Royal arms are on the flat top of the head, from which springs the crown, surmounted by the orb and cross.



THE GREAT MACE OF SILVER GILT WHICH HAS BEEN  
IN USE SINCE 1735



THE ANCIENT CITY SCEPTRE, WHICH IS BORNE BY  
THE LORD MAYOR AT THE CORONATION OF A SOVEREIGN



(Above) THE FOUR CITY SWORDS. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT THEY ARE THE PEARL SWORD, THE SWORD OF STATE, THE OLD BAILEY SWORD AND THE BLACK SWORD



(Left) THE CITY'S PURSE, PART OF THE CITY INSIGNIA, WHICH IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO THE CITY BY ELIZABETH I



THE LORD MAYOR'S COLLAR, WHICH HAS FORMED PART OF THE CITY  
INSIGNIA FOR FOUR CENTURIES, AND THE JEWEL DATING FROM 1799

## THE CITY OF LONDON

### Ceremonial Officers

The ceremonial attendants of the Lord Mayor are the Swordbearer, who was first appointed in 1426 ; the Common Cryer and Serjeant-at-Arms, who is the Mace-Bearer and is of earlier origin than the Mace itself ; and the City Marshal, who dates back to 1595. All are well known to the general public of London by reason of the conspicuous part that they play in City pageantry. Besides the duties suggested by his title, the Swordbearer notifies the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and the Common Council that courts or meetings are about to be held ; the tall fur cap that he wears is never doffed at ceremonies in lay buildings. There were formerly two Marshals—an Upper-Marshal and an Under-Marshal, whose duties were concerned with the maintenance of law and order in the City. The City Marshal of today rides on horseback before the Lord Mayor in outdoor ceremonies, and precedes him on foot on indoor occasions.

### THE SHERIFFS

The office of Sheriff is the oldest in the city, and sheriffs are mentioned in documents of the 7th century ; the "portreeve" mentioned in the Conqueror's charter was the equivalent of a "shire-reeve" or Sheriff. Henry I's charter really established the office of Sheriff in the City in giving the citizens the right to appoint their own Sheriff and Justiciar—not only for the City but also for the County of Middlesex, a right which was not lost until the Local Government Act of 1888 under which the citizens were only allowed to elect two Sheriffs for the City alone. Until 1192, when the office of Mayor was instituted and the Sheriffs subordinated to it, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex effectively governed the City.

Like the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs are elected by the Liverymen in Common Hall ; the election takes place on Midsummer Day at the Husting of Guildhall. Besides the Sheriffs the Liverymen elect also the Chamberlain, the Bridgemasters, and certain minor officers. The names of persons who have been nominated for office are read out by the Common Serjeant, and the Liverymen give assent by a show of hands, or a poll is taken. The Sheriffs take the oath of office on Michaelmas Eve (September 28th) before the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Courts of the Livery Companies of which they are members. The year of office begins on the same day, and at the end of the term the Sheriff who is neither an Alderman nor a Councilman retires—from the Corporation as well as from office. If a retiring Sheriff wishes to become an Alderman he must seek election in the usual way.

The Sheriffs have many diverse and onerous duties to perform, among them being, of course, those concerned with procedure at the Central Criminal Court, the sessions of which they have to attend.

The presentation of petitions from the City to Parliament is made by the Sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer, at the Bar of the House of Commons, the last occasion being in 1948 against the clause in the Representation of the People Bill of that year which annulled the representation of the City as a separate constituency; the passing of that Bill into law and the amalgamation of the Cities of London and Westminster as a single constituency ended a continuous representation since the reign of Edward I. Sheriffs are present at meetings of the Court of Aldermen and the Common Council, Common Hall and the Husting, and attend the Lord Mayor on most of his official occasions.



COMMON SEAL—  
OBVERSE

Coeval with the office of Sheriff is that of the Secondary or Under-Sheriff, in that it originated in the time of Henry I. The Secondary is a permanent law officer of the Corporation. In addition there are Under-Sheriffs appointed by the Sheriffs themselves and retiring with them.



COMMON SEAL—  
REVERSE

## THE COURT OF ALDERMEN

The Aldermen of the City of London have only their title in common with the Aldermen of other city and borough councils, their functions and election differing markedly. To begin with the Aldermen of the City have a Court of their own, with its own peculiar functions distinct from those of the Court of Common Council—of which, nevertheless, the Aldermen are members; the Court of Aldermen is, in effect, the "upper house" of a two-tier system of City government. Then again, the Aldermen are elected by the Wards and not by the Council, and are elected for life instead of the usual six-year term. They are divided into Senior and Junior Aldermen according to whether or not they have passed the Civic Chair (that is, served in the office of Lord Mayor).

The Court of Aldermen was mainly responsible for the administration of civic government in the City until the 17th century, when the Court of Common Council began to forge ahead and take over the day-to-day administrative matters.

It is perhaps interesting to look at this changing relationship between the Court of Aldermen and the Court of Common Council, not least

## THE CITY OF LONDON

because it parallels so closely the story of Lords and Commons. In the early days individual Aldermen would consult leading Commoners in their wards on matters of common interest and in 1346 they were ordered to have a number of representatives of the "Commonalty" elected to sit at the Guildhall when summoned to do so. From then on the powers of the Court of Aldermen diminished as those of the Common Council increased. Finally, in the early years of the 18th century, Aldermen and Councilmen joined battle: the Common Council set out to limit the Court's powers in financial matters, while the Aldermen sought the right to approve or veto the decisions of the Common Council. At first the Aldermen were successful and the City Election Act of 1727 confirmed their powers, but the Common Council fought strongly, and in 1746 the Act was repealed, and now—except in certain matters mentioned below—decisions are taken by the whole body of Aldermen and Councilmen under the title of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled".

The Court of Aldermen sits under the Lord Mayor, who is responsible for summoning it; its meetings, about fifteen in each year, are held in public, and twelve Aldermen as well as the Lord Mayor must be present.

One important function of the Court of Aldermen deals with elections; we have already seen that the Aldermen make the final decision between the two candidates presented by the Liverymen for the office of Lord Mayor, and in addition the Court has the power to confirm or deny persons elected by the Wards as Aldermen. Any elector, too, can petition the Court against the return of a Common Councilman or any Ward Officer elected in Wardmote. Annually in January (on Plow Monday) the Court of Aldermen meets as the Grand Court of Wardmote to receive the Common Council election returns, and also to hear any representations which may come from the Wardmote Inquests—though in these days the latter do little more than elect Ward Officers unless there is some item of great interest to the Ward to be raised.

All of the Aldermen are Justices of the Peace, and the administration of justice provides much work done by the Court of Aldermen. The Recorder is appointed by the Court (not only as Recorder but also in the nominal post of Steward of Southwark, for at one time the City Justices dispensed justice in Southwark), and various clerks, gaolers and other officers of the two City Justice Rooms (Mansion House and Guildhall). The Magistrate's Clerks at the Guildhall and Mansion House are also appointed by the Aldermen, but this time sitting as Justices. Certain Corporation Officers, too—Chamberlain, Town Clerk, Common Serjeant, Judge of the Mayor's Court and Remembrancer—make their declaration of office before the Court of Aldermen. At one time, too, the Court was responsible for the policing of the City and still has certain powers in connection with the City Police—ordering



## THE COMMON COUNCIL

the enrolment of Special Constables, for instance. The Court may also make orders for traffic regulation, and does so on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Police. The Court of Aldermen is also responsible for clearing the streets for occasions of state, and clearing the Hustings for elections.

The Livery Companies come under the authority of the Court of Aldermen, and in this connection the Court gives sanction to new companies wishing to adopt a livery, has power to limit the number of liverymen and to set the amount of the livery fine. In 1927 an Act of the Court of Aldermen allowed liverymen to attend Common Hall elections without their livery gowns, thus allowing for modern conditions in regard to a custom which had been in force since 1475. The Court also has the right to approve Charters of Incorporation of Livery Companies before they are submitted to Her Majesty in Council.

The Aldermen of the City of London have many ancient connections with various charitable and educational institutions, and the Court is frequently called upon to nominate governors and trustees from among their number. The Court of Common Council too, frequently appoints Aldermen to be its representatives on various outside bodies.

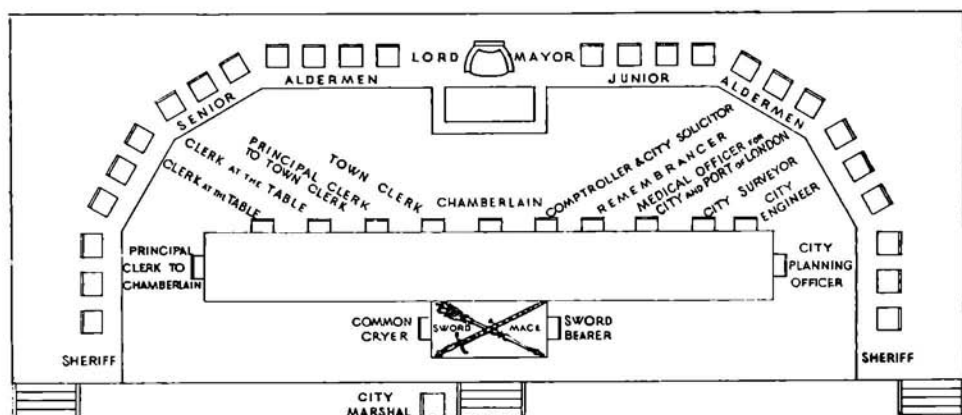
It would be as well to emphasise that besides being a member of the Court the City Aldermen are also members of the Common Council. To complete a quorum for a meeting of the Common Council at least two aldermen must be present, and thus the Aldermen play their full part in the government of the City.

Finally, another note on the close association of the City Corporation with the Crown. Not only does the Court of Aldermen have the right to present petitions direct to the Crown, but, in addition to the Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen attends the Privy Council and signs the document proclaiming the succession of the Sovereign.

## THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL

The development of the Court of Common Council is very largely involved in the history of the Court of Aldermen and has already been dealt with. It arose out of the ancient Folkmoot or Husting, and elected members of the commonalty serving with the Aldermen to govern the City had become the rule well before the end of the 14th century. In the course of time it assumed most of the duties of the Court of Aldermen, and for the past two centuries has been the effective governing body of the City. The Common Council has always kept abreast of the times, and it is significant that the Municipal Corporations Commission of 1837—which laid the foundations of our modern system of local government—found the City Corporation to be the only one in the realm which did not require reform.

The Court of Common Council is presided over by the Lord Mayor. The attendance of forty members, of whom one must be the Lord



SEATING AT A MEETING OF THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL IN GUILDHALL

Mayor or his *locum tenens* (an Alderman who has already been Lord Mayor) and of whom two must be Aldermen, constitute the Court. The Lord Mayor summons the Court, which can only be held by his permission and direction, and the business to be considered and discussed is under his control. In the Lord Mayor is also vested the power to dissolve the Court.

The Aldermen occupy seats on the dais, those who have passed the Chair (that is, former Lord Mayors) on the Lord Mayor's right and those who have not on his left. Seats are provided for the Sheriffs on the right and left of the Aldermen, but should a Sheriff not be an Alderman, he would take his seat on the dais only at the invitation of the Court.

Commoners take seats in the body of the Court, the front row being allotted to the Chairmen of Committees. When the Lord Mayor addresses the Court, the Members and Officers rise in their seats, except the Aldermen who remain seated. At the first Common Council in the Mayoralty the Members are gowned, the Lord Mayor wearing his scarlet gown, the Aldermen and Sheriffs scarlet gowns and the Commoners mazarine blue gowns. The Officers sit at the table on the dais in front of the Aldermen.

The business is conducted by the Town Clerk, on behalf of the Lord Mayor, referring to each item of the Agenda in turn and obtaining the directions of the Court thereon. Among items brought before the Court are questions of Members, motions by Members, letters, lettings



THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL IN SESSION

## THE CITY OF LONDON

of Corporation property submitted for approval, applications for admission to the Freedom of the City, and reports of the Corporation's Committees. The reports of these Committees occupy most of the Agenda and it is by its decision on these reports that the Common Council carries out its role as local authority for the City.

Most of the Committees consist of four Aldermen nominated by the Court of Aldermen, and twenty-nine Commoners nominated by each Ward or side of a Ward. They are appointed by the Court in January of each year, and Members cannot serve on a particular Committee for more than four years without the approval of the Common Councilmen for their Ward and of the Court. Chairmen of Committees are elected annually, re-elections of Chairmen being possible only on a two-thirds majority being obtained.

The Committees may be grouped according to their work as follows :

- Policy:* Special.
- Estates:* City Lands (whose Chairman has been known for over half a century by the courtesy title of "Chief Commoner"); Bridge House Estates; Gresham.
- Finance and Rating:* Coal and Corn and Finance; Rates Finance.
- Public Services:* Improvements and Town Planning; Streets; Public Health; Police; Port of London Health; County Purposes; Civil Defence; Library; Central Markets; Cattle Market; Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets; Spitalfields Market.
- Educational:* Music; City of London Schools; Freemen's School; Elementary Education; Gresham.
- Courts of Law:* Law and City Courts.
- Open Spaces:* Epping Forest; West Ham Park; Coal and Corn and Finance.
- Domestic:* General Purposes; Labour; Officers and Clerks; Privileges.

## CITY OFFICERS

### City Chamberlain

The origin of the Chamber of London is veiled in obscurity, but it is known to have existed from very early times ; reference is made to it in 1275 and in the next year Stephen de Mundene is named as City Chamberlain.

The Chamberlain's duties extended far beyond those of Treasurer for the commonalty. He was the Accountant-General of the Court of Orphans under the ancient City custom whereby the Mayor and Aldermen were by law the trustees of the orphans of the citizens. He held all money belonging to orphans, upon which he allowed interest. For this purpose the Chamberlain was a Corporation Sole with a Common Seal.

The Chamberlain has been from time immemorial the Treasurer and Banker of the City and in that capacity has had the care and custody of the monies of the Corporation of London, called the City's Cash, and of the several funds committed to the management of the Corporation and of the Chamberlain. In a number of Acts of Parliament he is specifically named as Treasurer of the particular fund or undertaking to which the Act refers.

The present constitution of the office of Chamberlain does not differ from the original in its main features, and the Chamberlain's responsibilities are substantially those of a City Treasurer and Accountant. He collects rents of Corporation properties amounting to more than £600,000 per annum and makes all payments on behalf of the Corporation either by cheque, or in currency, or by warrants drawn on him by the spending committees. He acts as the banker of the Corporation, allowing interest on the funds deposited with him and effecting a daily settlement with the Clearing Banks.

The yearly total of salaries and pensions paid by the Chamberlain is in the neighbourhood of £850,000. Under the direction of the appropriate Committees he invests all monies of the Corporation and is responsible for investments to a total value of approximately £13 million and for the fire insurance of properties valued at £26,735,000, in addition to third party and other insurances to a substantial amount.

In addition to his financial duties, the Chamberlain has duties of a judicial nature, namely, the admission of Freemen, the enrolment of apprentices bound according to the custom of London, and the settlement of disputes between such apprentices and their masters. These duties he has long performed in the Chamberlain's Court, which is in constant session, except during the month of August.

The three customary modes of admission to the Freedom—Patrimony, Apprenticeship and Redemption—have a recorded history of nearly 700 years, but, though there is some evidence of the existence of a Chamberlain's Court at the end of the 13th century, there is no evidence that its modern functions were being discharged earlier than the 16th century.

## THE CITY OF LONDON

During the ten years, 1945-1954, admissions to the Freedom have been at the average rate of 1,100 a year, the majority being through the intervention of the Livery Companies.

Decisions to confer the Freedom for exceptional services to the City, the Nation, the Commonwealth and Empire, or the world at large are taken by the Court of Common Council, and the Chamberlain performs the ceremony of admission in Guildhall in the presence of the Court of Common Council and a representative public.

### Town Clerk

The Town Clerk is the chief administrative officer of the Corporation, and is, as such, "responsible for the general conduct of the business of the Corporation". He holds an ancient office which can be traced back as far as 1274, and in 1319 it was decreed that "the Common Clerk be chosen by the Commonalty of the City, and be removed according to the will of the same Commonalty".

In modern times, the department of the Town Clerk is the hub around which the whole administration of the Corporation revolves and upon each occasion since 1873 when the Office of Town Clerk has fallen vacant, the Court of Common Council has been reminded by the responsible Committee that the faithful fulfilment of the obligations of the Office must depend not so much upon an elaborate recital of duties as upon the spirit in which the Town Clerk enters into the discharge of such duties, and that in the interpretation of such duties, the Town Clerk must take a liberal and comprehensive view of his official position and responsibilities, and supervise the whole business of the Departments under his control.

It is the duty of the Town Clerk to attend the Court of Aldermen, prepare the business and enter the minutes, and to do likewise in respect of the Court of Common Council. He attends personally, as far as is practicable, the Committees appointed by the above-mentioned Courts, enters the minutes and issues their orders. He attends all Common Halls, advises and minutes the proceedings, issues all precepts to the several Wards for the annual election of Common Councilmen and Ward Officers, and to the several City Companies to assemble in Common Hall. It is his duty to attend upon the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in all public processions, and to advise the Lord Mayor generally, to advise concerning the laws, customs, liberties and privileges of the City, to administer the oath or declaration of office to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and every other person admitted to any corporate office.

He prepares and issues the Agendas for the several Committees, advises them as required, records their decisions and arranges for the decisions to be implemented.

The Corporation's Rating and Rate Accounts Department comes

under the control of the Town Clerk, as does the Housing Department, the Civil Defence Department and the Corporation's Information Services ; also the Clerk of the Burial Board and the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

The Town Clerk is Keeper of the Records and assisted by the Deputy Keeper, who is a specialist, has custody of the archives of the City, which cover a period of nearly nine centuries, and are regarded, on account of their antiquity, continuity and wide range, as the most complete and valuable series of municipal records in existence.

In addition to a wide range of functions performed as a modern local authority, the Corporation of London discharges, as an ancient municipality, many functions of an unusual nature, the cost of some of these being borne by the City's Cash, a fund derived from the City's Estate, in the possession of which the Corporation differs from practically all other municipalities in the United Kingdom.

The Town Clerk is Clerk to all the Committees of the Corporation, and he is invariably a barrister or solicitor. The Corporation is proud of its hospitality, and of the role, hallowed by the tradition of centuries, as host, on behalf of the Nation, to Royalty, Heads of Foreign States and a long line of distinguished visitors. The organisation of these functions is entrusted to Committees, appointed for the purpose, and the detail work is carried out by the Town Clerk and his staff, in association with the Remembrancer.

By a custom dating from the early 15th century, the Town Clerk subscribes his surname only to certain official documents, such as Acts and Orders of the Common Council.

The Town Clerk is one of Her Majesty's Lieutenants for the City of London.

### **Comptroller and City Solicitor**

The office of Comptroller and City Solicitor is the outcome of successive amalgamations of various ancient offices of the Corporation of London incorporating, as it now does, the former offices of Comptroller of the Chamber of London (an office which has existed since before the reign of Edward I in 1272), Comptroller of the Bridge House Estates (which has existed under the title of Clerk of the Works of London Bridge since before 1499), and City Solicitor (since 1545).

The Comptroller and City Solicitor acts as Vice-Chamberlain and as Conveyancing Officer is responsible for all legal work with respect to the purchase, sale, leasing and letting of properties owned by the Corporation as an Ancient Municipality, as Trustees of the Bridge House Estates or as Local Government Authority for the City of London. He is Attorney-in-Waiting to the Lord Mayor whenever the latter presides over a Wardmote for the election of Aldermen or Common Councilmen. He advises the Corporation and its Committees

## THE CITY OF LONDON

on legal matters arising out of its many activities, and is responsible for the conduct of all legal proceedings by the Corporation. He is legal adviser to the Commissioner of Police for the City of London on criminal matters and on his behalf conducts prosecutions for offences committed within the City.

It is part of the ancient duties of the City Solicitor to participate in the Quit Rents ceremony (held annually without break for over 500 years) at the Law Courts in London when he makes payment to the Queen's Remembrancer (by way of horseshoes and nails, a hatchet and a billhook) for land anciently held by the Corporation from the Crown.

The Comptroller and City Solicitor is one of the Official Trustees of the Corporation and a Custodian of the City Seal.

### **Remembrancer**

The Remembrancer's duties are threefold, namely Parliamentary, Ceremonial and Legal. His Office originated in Elizabethan times, and he is traditionally the channel of communication between the Corporation and the Court and the Ministers of the Crown. In modern times the Town Clerk and other Officers also correspond with Ministers in connection with the business of the Corporation.

His Parliamentary duties include the watching of all measures proposed or introduced into Parliament so that the Corporation may be informed of any proposal which affects its interests, and may instruct him to take any course of action considered desirable. He conducts business with Members of Parliament, Ministers and Officials. He is responsible for the preparation of any Private Bill required by the Corporation and for conducting its passage through Parliament. When the Corporation exercises its right to present a petition at the Bar of the House of Commons, the Remembrancer attends for this purpose with the Sheriffs of London. The Remembrancer is frequently required to attend the Houses of Parliament in connection with the Corporation's business there, and is afforded privileges such as free access to the Lobbies and to Members of Parliament, and a seat under the Gallery.

The Remembrancer's Ceremonial duties include making the arrangements for the Corporation's participation in the Accession Proclamation and Coronation of the Sovereign and on occasions of public thanksgiving and mourning, and other national and civic ceremonies. He arranges for the presentation by the Corporation of Addresses to the Crown, the Royal Family and Parliament. He is responsible for the arrangements for Lord Mayor's Day, and when the Corporation is host at Guildhall he is responsible for the ceremonial to be observed and for the list of distinguished guests to be invited. The Remembrancer is one of the Officers responsible for ensuring that the ancient rights and privileges of the City of London are not infringed by any outside body.



The Remembrancer is one of the four Law Officers of the Corporation, and with his colleagues advises on such points of law as the Corporation or one of its Committees may desire to submit.

### **Secondary and High Bailiff of Southwark**

The Secondary is the Deputy to the Sheriffs and is appointed by the Corporation to attend to the legal and administrative work of the Sheriffs. This mainly involves the receipt of Writs of Execution in High Court civil matters and of Estreat Rolls from the Central Criminal Court in respect of crimes committed within the City.

Under the authority of the High Court Writs, the Serjeant-at-Mace (or Sheriff's Officer) with his Bailiffs, under the supervision of the Secondary, levy execution, seize property, deliver possession and occasionally arrest specified persons. Seizures and consequential auction sales are also effected. Arrangements for capital sentences arising within the City are made by the Secondary. He also prepares an annual Jury List, and summons the City jurors for duty at the Central Criminal Court and the Special jurors for duty in certain commercial cases in the High Court.

The Secondary acts as Deputy Returning Officer, and as such makes arrangements for the poll, at elections in Common Hall. He also assists in the arrangements for a poll at Parliamentary and London County Council elections.

The Secondary is also entrusted with additional statutory duties which include the preparation of the City of London portion of the Register of Electors for the combined constituency of the Cities of London and Westminster for use in both Parliamentary and London County Council elections. The 25 Ward Lists of persons entitled to vote at elections of Aldermen, Common Councilmen and Ward Officers and the Register of Liverymen entitled to vote in Common Hall are compiled by the Secondary. Information as to the Liverymen is supplied to the Secondary by the several Clerks of the 80 Livery Companies, but the information for the other Registers is obtained by a direct canvass of the whole City which is carried out twice annually.

In recent years the Secondary also combines the now only traditional duties of High Bailiff of Southwark which involves the holding of three Courts Leet and the summoning of jurors therefor.

### **Medical Officer of Health**

The law relating to public health administration is contained in numerous Acts of Parliament and Regulations or Orders thereunder.

In the discharge of his duties the Medical Officer of Health is subject to the control of the Public Health Committee and has under his direction a clerical staff, sanitary inspectors, food inspectors, disinfectors, mortuary staff and rodent control operatives.

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The resident population of the City is small but some 400,000 people spend their working day here. Investigation of cases of infectious disease, advice in relation to the control of contacts of such cases and disinfection of premises, clothing, etc., is therefore of paramount importance and is given special attention. The early detection of pulmonary tuberculosis is also provided for by a Mass Radiography Unit of the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board which has been accommodated at 20 Golden Lane, where some 60,000 examinations are carried out annually.

Other duties include investigation of outbreaks of food poisoning ; inspection of hygiene of catering establishments and all premises where food is manufactured, stored or sold ; sampling, analysis and bacteriological examination of milk, ice-cream and other foods ; inspection of food at Smithfield and Leadenhall Markets, at river-side wharves in the City and in shops or stores. The department is also responsible for investigation of complaints of nuisances of many kinds, for inspection of dwelling houses and for office and housing sanitation problems. Atmospheric pollution is measured at five different stations in the City and the department is responsible for the application of legislation on smoke abatement. A specially trained section of the department deals with rodent control in premises of all types and also in the City sewers.

The Medical Officer of Health is actively concerned in the welfare of old people resident in the City and in the Corporation's various housing estates outside the City. He also carries out the medical examination of all members of the staff upon appointment or when their state of health calls for investigation.

The Offices of the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London and Medical Officer for the Port of London were merged in April, 1956. The health administration of the Port of London, separately referred to on page 81, comes under the control of the Port of London Health Committee of the Corporation of London.

### City Surveyor

The Office was formerly designated "Clerk of the City's Works" and existed as far back as 1477, but since 1848 it has been under the title of "City Architect and Surveyor" and latterly "City Surveyor".

The original title is perhaps reflective of the varied nature of the work of the Department, which includes the general management of the City Lands and Bridge House Estates and the maintenance and repair of public and other buildings owned by the Corporation. The Department also undertakes a certain amount of work of an architectural nature in the design of new buildings and building alterations such as extensions to the City Schools and the Markets, and new building works in connection with the numerous Open Spaces maintained out of City's Cash. The City Surveyor is required to attend Courts of Common

Council, Licensing Courts and Committees and to report and advise on any of the following matters for which he is responsible.

(a) Leasing, maintenance and general management of the large number of commercial and residential properties which are comprised in the City Lands and Bridge House Estates which, for the most part, are situated in the City, Westminster, Southwark and South-East London. These estates produce a large part of the revenue of City's Cash and Bridge House Funds.

(b) The maintenance of civic and other buildings occupied for the various activities of the Corporation and including such buildings as Guildhall, The Mansion House, Central Criminal Court, City of London School, City of London Freeman's School, City of London School for Girls, Guildhall School of Music and Drama and the City Police Stations.

(c) Surveying and architectural work in connection with the maintenance of Epping Forest, Burnham Beeches and ten other public Open Spaces, and the Central Markets at Smithfield, the Cattle Market at Islington, and the Markets at Billingsgate, Leadenhall and Spitalfields.

(d) The general maintenance, other than engineering works, of the four City Bridges across the Thames, the cost of which is wholly met by Bridge House Estate funds.

(e) The internal arrangement and preparation of Guildhall and other buildings for all ceremonies, receptions and banquets.

(f) A large number of incidental matters such as the care of the State Coach and Mayor's and Sheriffs' carriages, advice upon buildings in connection with ecclesiastical benefices in the patronage of the Corporation, etc.

Due to the war and other circumstances, the work of the office has increased very considerably during recent years. Much has been done in the rehabilitation, revaluation and reletting of property comprised in the City's estates, and war damaged buildings, such as the Central Criminal Court, the Mansion House, the Central Markets and the City Police Stations have undergone either extensive reconstruction or repair.

Much of the building work is carried out under contract but the City Surveyor is also responsible for a Works Department employing some 60-70 men for the execution of smaller works and day to day repairs.

### **City Engineer**

The City Engineer is the Engineer and Surveyor to the Corporation as a highway and public health authority, and as the development authority for the City of London under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Acts. He is the Chief Officer of a department dealing with a wide range of functions both administrative and executive.

The City Engineer is the Officer responsible for the preparation and

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submission of advice to Corporation Committees upon all matters concerning highways and bridges in the City other than the four cross-river bridges. The work of his department includes the preparation of proposals for new streets and street improvement works, the detailed layout and design of civil and structural engineering works in connection with road and bridge projects, pedestrian and pipe subways and the carrying out of all new constructional works. There is an extensive mileage of existing roads, many of them of major traffic importance, and the Engineer's Department is responsible for the maintenance of the road system, the provision of street lighting and the approval and co-ordination of all work affecting the highway which may be carried out by Statutory Authorities or Undertakers or by the owners of buildings fronting upon the highway. The Department is closely concerned in Town Planning in relation to highway layout, improvement and building lines, traffic circulation and access to buildings.

The Engineer's Department is responsible in the field of Public Health for the maintenance of the sewerage system of the City of London, for new construction as necessary to serve redeveloped areas and for the administration of the drainage bye-laws of the Corporation in their application to new buildings. Other Public Health functions of the Department include engineering and architectural services in connection with river wharves and depots, public cleansing and the removal of refuse, the layout and maintenance of the City of London Cemetery, Public Buildings and Conveniences, vehicle parks and the provision and maintenance of open spaces. The Public Health Committee manage housing property constructed under the Public Health and Housing Acts and which is situated both in the City and in various other areas of the Metropolis. The City Engineer is responsible for the maintenance of this housing property, much of which was designed and erected by the Department.

As with other Departments of the Corporation the redevelopment of the war damaged areas has increased the work of the City Engineer's Department. It is concerned in the preliminary stages jointly with the City Planning Department in considerations of layout and is responsible for the preparation of estimates for all Civil Engineering work involved in site preparation and site development. Subsequently the Department deals with the closure of highways and all necessary diversion of sewers and services and is responsible for the demolition of existing buildings and clearance of the sites ready for new building development to take place. The Department is responsible for the preparation of surveys and lease plans, for setting out of building lines, approval of deposited plans and specifications, the general supervision of the construction of new buildings and the co-ordination of building development with road works and the provision of sewers and services. Other work of the Department arising out of redevelopment includes negotiations with prospective developers, the settlement of the terms of war damage payments on acquired properties, the maintenance of existing

buildings and the provision of engineering and architectural services until such time as these buildings are required to be pulled down for permanent redevelopment.

The City Engineer is extensively concerned with the administration of General and Local Acts, Bye-Laws and Regulations, including responsibilities under the London Building Acts, the City of London Sewers and Various Powers Acts. Mention may be made of recent legislation relating to the discharge of effluents from trade premises and the emission of smoke from buildings.

### **City Planning Officer**

The City Planning Officer was appointed on the 11th December, 1947, and the Department was created in the early part of 1948 in order to deal with the immense and complex problems arising out of the reconstruction of the war damaged areas of the City.

The Department operates under the general direction of the City Planning Officer who is assisted by his Chief Assistant and is arranged in three main technical divisions and a Clerical Section, viz., (1) Civic Design, (2) Development Control and (3) Estate Management, with a Principal Assistant in charge of each section.

#### **CIVIC DESIGN**

The main function of this division is the preparation of plans, perspectives and models for the comprehensive redevelopment of war damaged areas as well as small building sites in conformity with the statutory Development Plan for the City. These functions involve experimental site planning for optimum conditions of height, mass of development space and daylighting about buildings and special study of amenity precincts in relation to road traffic problems. The routine work of the division embraces the examination of submitted plans in relation to adjoining buildings, aesthetic control of elevations and display of advertisements, together with the consequent surveys, draughting works and negotiations thereon. The preparation of maps, diagrams and drawings for use at public inquiries and for use in conveyances and leases is also part of the work of the division.

The preservation of buildings of historic and architectural interest is also the concern of this division and close liaison is made with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the Ministry of Works and the London County Council to ensure that the City's buildings of historic or architectural merit are preserved.

#### **DEVELOPMENT CONTROL**

Under Section 12 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, there is an obligation to obtain permission in respect of any development of land, and the expression "development" includes "The carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over

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or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land”.

It will be observed, therefore, that the meaning of development is very wide and covers every form of activity in the building or re-building of practically every structure, in addition the change of use also comes within the term, and as a consequence, such activities cannot proceed without the written permission of the planning Authority.

Although for the County of London the London County Council is the local Planning Authority, the Town and Country Planning Delegation (London) Regulations, 1948, provide that the London County Council shall delegate to the Common Council of the City of London their functions to applications for permission to develop land in the City of London. The Common Council has, however, to obtain the agreement of the London County Council to the manner in which they propose to deal with the applications, and any which in the opinion of the two Councils is of exceptional difficulty shall be referred to the Minister.

In addition to the delegation of powers in respect of “development” the London County Council has delegated its powers relating to Advertisement Control to the Common Council in respect to the advertisements displayed within the City.

The examination of applications for “development” and the display of advertisements is undertaken in the Development Control Section. This work involves : calculations of floor space ; site areas ; angles of light to arrive at permissible heights ; assessment of car parking requirements, and off-loading of goods vehicles ; and interchange of information between the various Ministries, the London County Council, as well as the other Departments of the Corporation. Reports upon the applications are prepared for consideration of the Improvements and Town Planning Committee, and as an aggrieved applicant may if he so desires appeal to the Minister against the decision of the Court of Common Council, much of the information required and proof of evidence has to be prepared for the public hearing of the appeal.

Planning decisions attach to land and not generally speaking to a person, and as a consequence the public are entitled to information and many enquiries are dealt with by this Section.

## VALUATION AND ESTATE MANAGEMENT

An important function of the Department is the purchase and disposal of land on building lease for the purposes of achieving comprehensive redevelopment and effecting improvements. Practically the whole of the war damaged land is subject to compulsory acquisition and the Corporation has powers to acquire land either by compulsion or by agreement.

The Estate Management Section is concerned with reports and advice

on all matters affecting the land including provision of estimates of cost and return on Units of Redevelopment ; negotiations of terms of building leases ; granting of tenancies and renewals ; management of occupied properties. Liaison is maintained with the Regional Estates Officer of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the District Valuer and the Valuer of the London County Council. This Section is also concerned with preparing proofs for appeals and enquiries where questions of valuation or estate management are involved including provision of expert witnesses where compensation is in dispute and appearances before the Lands Tribunal.

#### CLERICAL SECTION

The necessity of keeping records available for public inspection requires a considerable amount of clerical and typing work in the maintenance of adequate records. Apart from the day-to-day correspondence the need for speedy reference to applications demands specialised knowledge of the procedure for the recording of applications, the deposit of drawings and the subsequent decisions thereon. Exchange of information with the London County Council requires additional records in order that the progress of applications is not overlooked.

### OTHER CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS

#### Accountant Auditor's Office

The Accountant Auditor's Office, established in the year 1899, is a separate and independent department subject only to the control of the Court of Common Council and of the Officers and Clerks Committee.

At the present time the staff consists of sixteen members.

The functions of the department comprise continuous internal audit work for all Committees of the Corporation ; the preparation of the annual estimates of the City's Cash, Bridge House Estates and Coal Market Funds, and of certain Committees expending money out of Rate Funds ; and the check of expenditure of all Committees against the sums voted in the estimates.

No warrant is drawn or payment made unless the account and warrant is signed by the Accountant Auditor except for periodical and other payments made by the Chamberlain under Orders of the Court of Common Council or Committees.

In addition there are general duties in the preparation of any statistical returns, statement of account or report on accounts as may be ordered by the Court of Common Council or any of its Committees.

#### City of London Cemetery and Crematorium

The Corporation is the Burial Board for the City of London and its duties in this respect are carried out by the Public Health Committee.



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The land occupied by the Cemetery and Crematorium was acquired in 1854 and is situated at Manor Park in the County Borough of East Ham (the district was formerly known as Little Ilford). The area of 175 acres is the largest municipally-owned cemetery in the country.

The first interment took place on the 24th June, 1856, but the consecration ceremony of land to be used for Church of England interments did not take place until the 16th November, 1857. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of London in the presence of the Lord Mayor and other civic officials, the musical part of the service being rendered by the Choir of St. Paul's.

In 1951 the Burial Board decided to adopt the Lawn Cemetery principles for the layout of all future land to be used for burials. Under the City of London Various Powers Act, 1954, powers have been taken to enable the Board to remove memorials from private graves. The exercise of these powers will enable the Board to remove memorials which have become dangerous and derelict, to undertake any repairs which may be necessary and to use a marker-stone in place of any memorial they find necessary to remove.

The Crematorium was constructed in 1904 and in 1934 considerable alterations and improvements were made to the original building. There are at present four cremators, two being Gibbons Reverberatory Coke-fired types and two Birlec Mark 4 Electric. The Garden of Remembrance was laid out in 1937 and a scheme for Memorial Gardens to cover a site of approximately five acres was commenced in 1953. This work is still in progress.

### Civil Defence

The staff of the Department, under the control of the Civil Defence Committee, comprises the Civil Defence Officer and Controller Designate, Civil Defence Training Officer, three qualified Civil Defence Instructors, a training assistant and a clerical assistant. It maintains a fully equipped training school at Church Alley, Basinghall Street, and a fire-fighting training site and gas chamber at Moor Lane. As the day-time population of the City at present numbers nearly 400,000 and the night-time resident population about 5,000, the department devotes most of its attention to the organisation of Civil Defence in industrial and commercial undertakings. It has been its endeavour to have at least one trained Civil Defence Instructor in every large firm in the City and also Instructors in multi-tenant buildings housing numbers of smaller firms. At present there are some 400 trained Instructors comprising general, rescue and specialist Instructors spread throughout the City.

### Cleansing Department

The Cleansing Department employs the largest number of manual workers of any Department of the Corporation, its main functions being



## CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS

street cleansing, the collection and disposal of refuse, the management of public conveniences and the cleansing of sewers.

### STREET CLEANSING

There are approximately 47 miles of public ways which receive constant attention twenty-four hours per day. Hand and machine sweeping, washing by hose and by pressure washing machine is practically continuous, and 2,800 street gullies are regularly emptied at fortnightly or monthly intervals, according to their position. Gritting of road surfaces and removal of snow, for which purpose approximately 1,000 tons of salt are kept in stock, are other services provided. Special arrangements are also made for sanding the streets on ceremonial occasions.

### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

There are about 4,050 premises in the City, occupied by approximately 16,400 businesses, and approximately 7,000 bins of refuse are collected each day. From about 75 per cent of these premises refuse is collected daily and from the remainder three times per week. A special service is provided for the collection of trade refuse. The total amount of refuse collected annually is approximately 30,000 tons, which includes about 500 tons of trade refuse and nearly 2,500 tons of market refuse.

All refuse collected in the City of London, except kitchen waste which is collected separately, is barged down the River Thames and disposed of by controlled tipping on marshland. This method is by far the most economical so far as the City is concerned, and eventually considerably improves and enhances the value of the land on which the refuse is tipped.

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are forty-seven public conveniences in the City, all of which are staffed by attendants. Most of the conveniences are open from early morning until late at night, while two of them (at Aldgate and at Farringdon Street by Ludgate Circus) are open day and night.

Washing facilities with use of clean linen towel, hot water and soap at a small charge are available at each convenience.

### SEWER CLEANSING

Whilst the maintenance of city sewers comes under the jurisdiction of the City Engineer, the Cleansing Department is responsible for the cleaning of them and employs thirteen men for this purpose.

Other services for which the Department is responsible include the clearance of bombed sites, the cleansing of pedestrian subways, drinking fountains, horse troughs, street name plates and public urinals ; the

## THE CITY OF LONDON

limewhiting of courts and alleys ; the cleansing of glazed brick walls of public thoroughfares ; maintaining, painting, emptying and cleaning street orderly bins and litter baskets, and the maintenance of fire hydrants.

The main city office and depot is at present situated at 63 Queen Victoria Street (the original building in Upper Thames Street having been destroyed during the war). The Department's motor vehicles are housed and maintained at Lett's Wharf, from which the refuse is barged. There is also another small depot at Stoney Lane, Houndsditch, in the eastern part of the City.

Plans have been approved for the building of a combined new depot and wharf on the site of the old main depot in Upper Thames Street.

### Courts of Justice

#### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

The Central Criminal Court or New Sessions House, Old Bailey, is a department of the Corporation of London, under the management of the City Lands Committee. It is the responsibility of the Corporation of London to provide and maintain an Assize Court in the City of London.

On the site where the Central Criminal Court now stands, stood the famous Newgate Prison, which was first used as a prison in the 11th century. Demolition of this was commenced in June, 1902. The Sessions House at the side of the prison stood with it for about 300 years.

In the old days there was only one session every twelve months. Men, women, and children were in prison together. It was then called "Justice Hall" in the Olde Bailie. Oyer (to hear), Terminer (to determine) and Gaol Delivery, was the order to hand over the prisoners then to be tried and to determine whether they were guilty or not. This Court consisted of eight or nine Judges, i.e., Barons of the Common Pleas, The Recorder, the Common Serjeant, and Aldermen of the City of London.

In the year 1834, the Central Criminal Court Act 4 & 5 William IV Cap. 36 was passed to revise the conditions of the "Court" naming the Commissioners, etc. The Lord Mayor of the City of London is the first Commissioner.

The present Central Criminal Court is the Criminal Division of the High Court of Justice, and is a Court of Assize for the City and County of London, entire Middlesex, and certain parts of Kent, Essex, and Surrey. It was opened by King Edward VII in February, 1907, costing about £400,000.

Externally the building is faced with rough Cornish granite and Portland stone. The figure representing Justice is twelve feet high from the top of the ball. It is made of bronze, and the span of the arms



THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

## THE CITY OF LONDON

is eight feet. The sword is three feet three inches. Designed by F. W. Pomeroy, A.R.A., who was also the sculptor of the figures over the entrance, also internal work.

The figures over the entrance represent Patience, The Recording Angel, and Truth. The inscription over the entrance reads : "Protect the Children of the Poor and Punish the Wrongdoer".

The building was damaged by enemy action on the night of 10th-11th May, 1941, when the north-west corner was very badly damaged and Court No. 2 completely destroyed. Rebuilding was commenced in August, 1950, and completed by the middle of 1953.

*Visitors can be shown round the building at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily when the Courts are not in session, and 11 a.m. Saturday mornings.*

### THE MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT

The Mayor's and City of London Court forms part of the County Court system of England and Wales. It is the County Court for the City of London and its two court-rooms are presided over by a Judge and a Registrar respectively. The Judge sits every weekday to hear disputed actions, while the Registrar deals with cases where £10 or less is in dispute or with larger claims where there is no dispute. The Registrar, who also holds the office of High Bailiff, administers the Court and is responsible for its smooth working.

Cases brought before the Court for decision include claims for damages arising out of road-accidents or accidents at work, claims in connection with the sale of goods ; under the Hire Purchase Act, the Landlord and Tenant Acts and a large number of other Acts. The Court also has jurisdiction over shipping on the Thames where the amount claimed is under a certain sum. Under the Mayor's and City of London Court Act, 1920, it has all the powers of the High Court to decide disputes arising solely in the City. The Court also hears actions remitted to it from the High Court.

Judgments given by the Court are enforced by the bailiffs, of whom there are two. They are empowered in appropriate cases to enter the premises of defaulting debtors and seize and sell their property. In other cases where a debtor deliberately ignores a Court order to pay, the bailiff is instructed to arrest the debtor and lodge him in prison for a specified term.

A public office is provided at the Court-house, which is close to Guildhall, where litigants may issue summonses or pay money into Court or withdraw money paid in. Large numbers of questions have to be answered there by the Registrar's clerks and the procedure of the Court explained.

Recent legislation, lately passed but not yet in force, will materially increase the jurisdiction of the Court.

## CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS

### GUILDHALL AND MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOMS

There are two Magistrates' Courts in the City, one being the Justice Room at the Mansion House and the other the Justice Room at Guildhall. The title of Justice Rooms is of long standing and has been recognised in Acts of Parliament since 1848. The Lord Mayor resides at the Mansion House during his year of office and thus the Mansion House Justice Room is the one Court in the country which is regularly held in a private residence. Though in a private house, the Court is equipped with cells which are used as occasion requires.

The Court at the Mansion House is taken by the Lord Mayor, but when he is engaged upon one of his many other duties his place at the Court is taken by one of the Aldermen. At Guildhall one of the Aldermen sits by rota for a week at a time.

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen hold office as Justices of the Peace under the authority of the ancient charters of the City, and not by virtue of appointment to the Commission of the Peace as elsewhere.

The Justice Rooms are open daily and each has jurisdiction over the whole City, but, as a matter of convenience, cases arising in the south of the City are normally taken at the Mansion House and those in the north at the Guildhall. In the City is located the financial heart of the country, and in consequence many of those great financial cases which occasionally arise are first heard at one of the City Justice Rooms before being committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

### Greenyard

A Pound or Greenyard for the reception, deposit and safe custody of articles seized and removed under statutory authority, or of animals found straying in the streets has been maintained by the Corporation for time out of mind. Reference to the appointment of a Keeper of the Greenyard is made in the City's records as long ago as 1584.

The present Greenyard, situated at No. 18 Whitecross Street, E.C.1, was considerably damaged by fire during the late war. In addition to the Pound, it incorporates living quarters for the Keeper and a coach house for the storage of the Lord Mayor's State Coach and Harness.

Fees and charges for the impounding of articles and animals are fixed by the Corporation under the provisions of Section 109 of the Metropolitan Paving Act, 1817.

### Keeper of Guildhall

Although, as the title implies, the first responsibility of this Officer is the safekeeping of Guildhall and its precincts, his duties have a varied scope apart from normal clerical obligations.

The Beadles and Watching Staff are regulated by him and maintain a day and night watch of the buildings.

## THE CITY OF LONDON

The Keeper ensures that proper preparation is made for Common Halls and other Corporation assemblies, and is in attendance at these Meetings. He records the Members present and Divisions at Courts of Common Council.

Other duties include giving directions for the ringing of church bells on ceremonial occasions and arranging for the cars used in civic processions. To pay the preachers at St. Paul's and other services attended by the Lord Mayor. To grant licences to Freemen of London to work for hire in the City and to mark annually the carts, cars, etc., plying for hire. To make suitable arrangements for conducting over Guildhall the numerous visiting parties.

The Keeper is required to reside within the precincts of Guildhall.

### Housing

The City of London is generally regarded as a place of business, not as a place in which to live, and to some the notion of providing housing accommodation in the City may therefore appear strange. In 1851 there were 130,000 people living within the square mile of the City, but by 1939 this had fallen to 9,000 and there are now only about 5,000.

Many people, however, find it convenient, and others have to live in close proximity to their work, and from 1884 the Corporation, as local authority, has erected flats not only in the City but also in Shoreditch, Lambeth and Camberwell to provide for the better housing of City residents. The Corporation is the sole housing authority for the City and has statutory authority to build outside the City.

The Golden Lane Housing estate on the northern boundary of the City is now under construction and when completed will cover 7 acres and house 1,400 persons in about 550 flats, at a cost of approximately £2,000,000. The architects for this estate, Messrs. Chamberlin, Powell and Bon, were appointed as a result of an architectural competition, and the flats are of the most modern type, including one building which will be the tallest inhabited building in the country. Only a small part of this estate is in the City, but the Corporation has under consideration the desirability of increasing the number of City residents, so enabling people to live closer to their work and thus reduce travelling difficulties. For this purpose the Corporation is, in particular, considering the use of part of the war devastated area between Moorgate and Aldersgate for the erection of a large number of flats. In addition the Corporation has in hand schemes for the erection of about 400 flats in Sydenham and Camberwell and for remodelling its older estates to modern standards.

Families living in the City are smaller than elsewhere and the average age is higher, so that the Corporation has given particular attention to the provision of housing for old people. It has a long historical tradition of care for widows and the London Almshouses at Brixton



THE GOLDEN LANE HOUSING SCHEME IS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY. ABOVE IS SEEN A BLOCK OF MAISONETTES (LEFT) AND A 16-STOREY BLOCK OF FLATS, WHILE MORE MAISONETTES ARE SEEN BELOW





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owe their origin in 1832 to funds raised to commemorate the passing of the first Reform Act. More modern in character is Isleden House, Islington, erected by the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities in 1949, now maintained by the Corporation and recognised as a model of an old people's housing estate and as such visited by those interested in social welfare, not only in this country but from abroad.

The Corporation, in its administration of ancient estates for the upkeep of the four City bridges (Bridge House Estates), has become the owner of much house property in Southwark which it is replacing with modern flats; while in connection with the extension of the Corporation's other activities outside the City during the 19th century it has latterly succeeded to the ownership of other housing property in London, some of which has already been replaced by the provision of modern flats. It has been decided that ultimately the Corporation will replace all this property with modern accommodation.

The City of London has its own Police Force and the Corporation, as the Police authority, has recognised the need for members of the Force, with their families, to live close to the City, by providing over 200 houses and flats for their occupation.

The Corporation now directly controls 1,291 flats.

### Information and Publicity

An Information Service, permanently established by the Corporation, operates from an Information Centre sited close to St. Paul's Cathedral at the junction of St. Paul's Churchyard and Godliman Street.

The Centre is in the charge of the Corporation's Information and Press Officer, and the service provides information to members of the public on the work and activities of the Corporation in carrying out its functions as a local government authority, and in addition general information concerning the City's business, cultural and tourist attractions.

### Library, Museum and Art Gallery

#### LIBRARY

The medieval library associated with Guildhall was despoiled in the 16th century. In 1824 the Corporation established a reference library of material to illustrate the history and development of London. When the present building was opened to the public in 1872 this collection was unrivalled. Today it still remains so, and since London has always been the economic and political centre of England, and its history inseparable from national history, the major printed sources of English history are also present in strength.

In addition to maintaining its original function as a library of London literature, the library has adapted itself to satisfy the reference needs of the City through the provision of an extensive commercial



## CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS

library. This includes current British and overseas directories ; trade and professional periodicals ; principal London and provincial and many overseas newspapers ; time tables, telegraphic codes, etc.

More general collections are also maintained in all fields of knowledge, with notable collections of English local history, genealogy and heraldry, official publications and law reports. The libraries of the Worshipful Company of Gardeners and Clockmakers on horticulture and horology respectively, are also available.

Hours of opening : weekdays 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

### MUSEUM

The museum is devoted entirely to antiquities having direct connection with the City of London. It comprises mainly objects excavated in the City, but it also has many objects of civic and City parochial interest. It is also a store-house of archaeological evidence relating to the City and is visited by students and archaeologists from all over the world. In conjunction with the Roman and Mediaeval London Excavation Council, all building excavations are watched for archaeological remains. The Museum was formerly housed in an apartment below the Library. Owing to the war, however, that apartment became unavailable and in 1955, by courtesy of the Gresham Committee, facilities were given for representative selections from it to be housed and exhibited in the Royal Exchange. Its main collections are : antiquities of Roman, medieval and later periods ; Church and Livery Companies' plate ; medals of civic entertainments, wands of office ; tradesmen's tokens ; fire insurance companies' marks.

The museum of watches and clocks belonging to the Clockmakers' Company is housed in an apartment on the library premises.

Hours of opening : weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

### ART GALLERY

The beginnings of the art collection at Guildhall date from 1667, when, after the Great Fire, the Corporation commissioned the painting of the portraits of the judges who had settled the various fire claims. This nucleus through the succeeding years was added to by further commissions, presentations, bequests and purchases. In 1944 the Committee resolved that additions should be : (a) works of London interest including ceremonial pictures and civic portraits, and (b) other works of art of outstanding artistic merit. The Corporation has always been very ready to use its Gallery for the purpose of loan exhibitions, organised by itself or outside bodies. This policy was reaffirmed in 1943 when the Committee resolved to hold periodic loan exhibitions as soon as circumstances permitted. Since 1946 the Committee has arranged a loan exhibition each year. Selections from the permanent collection are shown at intervals, and various art societies exhibit.

Hours of opening : weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

## THE CITY OF LONDON

### The Markets of the City

#### BILLINGSGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS

A condensed history of Billingsgate Market is contained in the publication *The Corporation of London* (1950).

Under various Acts of Parliament, some as early as 14th century, the Corporation of London have been authorised to conduct a free and open market for the wholesale and retail sale of all fish, and collect toll and rents in Billingsgate.

The Court of Common Council delegate this authority to the Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets Committee, and in accordance with the Act of Parliament, appoint a Clerk and Superintendent for the daily administration of Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets.

This work involves the letting of stands and shops for the sale of fish, organising the flow of fish in and out of the Market, licensing of porters, collection of weekly rents and toll (a charge is made of 1d. for each cwt. of fish brought to the Market) and the enforcement of various Bye-laws.

With a commodity such as fish, it is obvious that cleanliness is of paramount importance. The Market is accordingly swept and thoroughly washed, daily.

The number of people normally employed in the trade at Billingsgate is in the vicinity of 2,500.

There are approximately 170 firms engaged in the wholesale fish trade, and 70-odd shops of varying sizes and trades in Leadenhall. Originally wholesale poultry and game, the majority today, however, is largely a retail trade.

A small staff of tradesmen are fully employed on Market maintenance, which covers also Billingsgate Buildings (an adjunct to the market proper) and Leadenhall Market and Approaches.

The payment by the tenants to the Corporation by way of rent, tolls, dues, etc., is at a figure that does not appreciably affect the price of commodity handled by them; nevertheless, the Markets are so managed as not to be a charge on the ratepayers.

Figures are not kept of the tonnage dealt with at Leadenhall Market, but at Billingsgate Market and Buildings, the average today is roughly 350 to 400 tons, the major part normally dealt with in the space of about four hours, a tribute to efficiency.

#### METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET

Although the Corporation have administered a livestock market since 1615 it was not until 1851 that they purchased the present site at Islington and under the authority of the Metropolitan Market Act of the same year decided to remove the market to that site. The present market, covering approximately 33 acres, was officially opened by the Prince Consort on 13th June, 1855.



BILLINGSGATE

LEADENHALL MARKET



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Although in later years the livestock market declined, due undoubtedly to the increasing difficulty of bringing live animals into London, the abattoir continued to grow, indeed by 1927 some 370,000 animals of all kinds were being handled therein annually and all the carcasses and offals subjected to a detailed examination by a qualified staff of Inspectors working under the direction of a Superintendent and Chief Veterinary Officer, who together with a staff of clerical assistants, cleansing and maintenance staffs was at that time, and still is, responsible for the efficient administration of the market as a whole and to ensure that all animals are humanely handled and all meat derived therefrom is sound and fit for human consumption.

The Superintendent and Chief Veterinary Officer of the market, who is directly responsible to the Cattle Markets Committee, is also the Chief Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts and thus responsible for the enforcement of those Acts and Orders made thereunder within the City of London, and also so far as certain of the Orders are concerned, particularly those relating to the Importation of Animals, within the area of the London Docks.

During the period 1940-1954 the abattoir was used to capacity by the Ministry of Food, indeed during those years an average of some 319,000 animals of all kinds were slaughtered, inspected and distributed annually.

It is perhaps worthy of note that since 1927 the Corporation have desired to modernise the premises, but owing to circumstances outside their control have been unable to proceed. It should also be noted that the cost of running the market and abattoir has never been a charge on rates but has been met out of private Corporation funds.

### LONDON CENTRAL MARKETS (SMITHFIELD)

The present market, known all over the world as "Smithfield", was planned in 1860 on spacious lines with an eye to the future, with wide roads, many entrance gates and vast underground spaces to be used as railway depots with lifts into the market; great girders were placed in position and the giant structure gradually took shape.

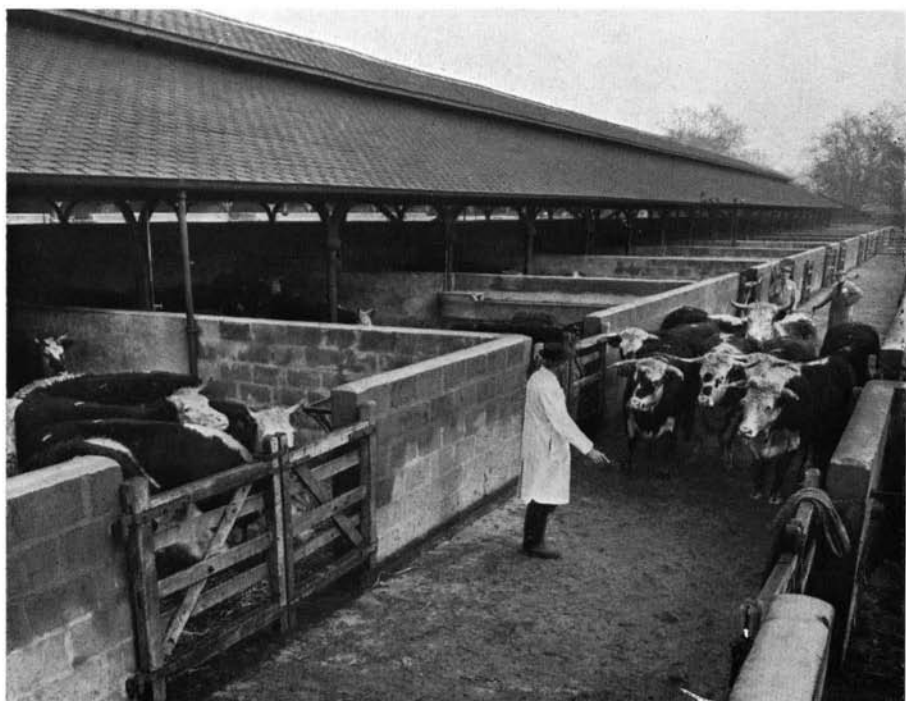
The market was opened in 1868 and a wonderful banquet held in one of the market roadways to mark the opening ceremony, when the Lord Mayor and civic dignitaries proceeded in procession to the new market.

This was the inauguration of what has proved to be the largest dead meat, poultry and provision market in the world; other sections were added in 1875, 1889, 1898 and 1899. It is the resort of every type of buyer and seller—a sure sales centre, with a population of 9,000,000 within a radius of 12 miles. Every year the market entertains large numbers of visitors of every nationality. It is situated in the Ward of



SMITHFIELD MARKET

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET





SPITALFIELDS MARKET

Farringdon Without and with surrounding roadways occupies an area of about 10 acres.

The market is owned and controlled by the Corporation of London and managed by a Committee of Members of the Court of Common Council. The day-to-day administration of the market area is the responsibility of the Clerk and Superintendent who controls administrative, clerical and other staff. The many interests of the trade are in the hands of the Smithfield Market Tenants' Association.

It is significant that, whilst during the war the whole of the home-produced poultry by-passed the market, since controls were lifted, supplies of home-produced poultry delivered here have exceeded all pre-war tonnages, proving that the market is essential to the trade.

In spite of extensive damage due to enemy action, Smithfield Market has once again resumed its pre-eminent place in the marketing of world produce.

#### SPITALFIELDS MARKET

Spitalfields Market, which is in Stepney, just outside the City boundary, extends from Commercial Street on the east almost to Bishopsgate on the west, and is a wholesale fruit, flower and vegetable market.

The market originated as a private enterprise in 1682 when letters-

patent were granted by Charles II to a John Balch and his heirs, which entitled them to hold a market on two days each week. In those early days mainly local produce of a general nature, including fish, meat and fowl, was sold, but with the growth of London the market became a centre for the sale of fruit, flowers and vegetables. In 1902 the Corporation purchased the freehold and in 1920 acquired the leasehold from the last private owner; authority was obtained to hold a market on every day of the week except Sunday, and at a cost of over £2,000,000 the market was extended and modernised. The main covered market has now an area of five acres, with warehouses on the perimeter and extensive basement accommodation, the total frontages of warehouses and market stands being over 1½ miles. Facing the south side of the main market is the London Fruit Exchange auction sales building, which occupies an island site of approximately one acre and consists of basement storage, ground floor showrooms, three upper floors for offices and two of the largest auction salerooms in the country. On the north of the main market is the flower market with 20,000 sq. ft. of sales floor; this building having been designed and erected to meet the needs of the flower sales industry.

In addition to English produce, fruit from all over the world is handled at Spitalfields Market, which is now one of the most important distributive centres for fruit, flowers and vegetables.

With upwards of 300 tenants, the administration of this undertaking continually presents very varied and interesting managerial problems.

The Clerk and Superintendent is assisted by a staff of over 50, whose duties include arranging tenancies, collection of rents, tolls and other charges, the licensing of market porters, policing and control of internal traffic, cleansing, day-to-day maintenance of the buildings, and the oversight of the electrical supply system, which comprises, besides the lighting installation, goods lifts and many other power appliances.

#### COAL EXCHANGE AND MARKET

At the Coal Exchange, opposite Billingsgate Market in Lower Thames Street, there are facilities for holding a public market for the sale of coal which the Corporation established under a Statute of 1803.

Ever since coal has been brought by sea to London, it has been usual to unload it below London Bridge as it is a bulky cargo, and coal has been bought and sold in the neighbourhood of Billingsgate for nearly seven centuries.

The present market was opened in 1849 by the Prince Consort and was noteworthy for the water procession from Whitehall Stairs to Billingsgate Dock and the first public ceremony attended by the then Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII) and the Princess Royal, who made the journey in the Royal Yacht. For 90 years the Coal Market flourished, hundreds of coal factors and coal merchants attending to do business on the market days. Owing to changed conditions



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in the coal trade due firstly to the war and later to the institution of the National Coal Board, the building is not now used as a market for coal but it is still occupied by merchants in the trade.

### Open Spaces controlled by the Corporation

#### BURNHAM BEECHES

This area consists of 500 acres of woodland and common land, purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in the year 1880. The area taken over at the time was 374 acres. In 1921 Fleet Wood was added by the generosity of Viscount Burnham, C.H. This area is 65 acres in extent. The remaining acreage has gradually been acquired by purchase as opportunity offered.

The chief attraction of Burnham Beeches are the old pollarded beech trees. These trees were systematically lopped for firewood for a period of over three centuries. Cutting gradually ceased in the early part of the 19th century owing to the increasing use of coal, and the crowns, unlopped, slowly formed the great trees that can be seen today. With large old trees of this type, standing on land largely used by the public, the prevention of accident from falling branches is extremely important. Safety measures, involving lopping, bracing and at times felling, started in the year 1884. Nowadays, with the trees 70 years older, this work is even more important, and in the last eight years over 700 trees have been dealt with, including 275 found necessary to fell.

The work requires a great deal of skill as the branches removed often weigh more than half a ton. The felling of a large hollow tree can at times be difficult and even dangerous and "wiring", or bracing large branches together, necessitates much climbing and "high ladder work". The actual technique is much the same as it was sixty years ago, except that steel cable and clips have replaced hand-twisted fencing wire.

Much attention is now being given to work for the future. If the beech woods were left to themselves, much of the woodland would eventually break down to heather and birch, in accordance with Nature's law of natural succession. Since 1947 many thousands of young trees have been planted, and many more obtained by natural seeding. The difficulties attached to the successful bringing up of young trees on public open spaces are however considerably greater than those encountered on privately owned estates. One of the greatest is the need for providing light for the undercrop, and this means that the older trees should be felled as soon as is possible.

In Burnham Beeches felling must be restricted to the minimum in order to preserve the general amenities of the woodland. Nevertheless



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it must be done at times for, without young trees available for a future crop, the beech woods will eventually cease to exist.

### COULSDON COMMONS

These Commons, situated in Surrey about 18 miles from the City of London, are known collectively as Coulsdon Commons, but they actually comprise four separate commons. They were acquired in 1883 at a cost of over £7,000 under the powers of the Corporation of London (Open Spaces) Act, 1878. Since the date of the acquisition, various additions have been made to the Commons and their present areas are approximately as follows :

Farthingdown	..	..	121 acres
Riddlesdown	..	..	87 "
Coulsdon Common	..	..	130 "
Kenley Common	..	..	80 "

a total acreage of 418.

The cost of maintenance of the Commons is entirely defrayed by the Corporation and a Keeper is provided for each of the Commons. The net cost of maintenance amounts to £2,000 annually.

The Commons are maintained in their natural state and their amenities are much appreciated by the local residents.

### EPPING FOREST

Epping Forest, a remnant of the once extensive Forest of Waltham, is a public open space of about 6,000 acres comprising woodlands, grassland, areas of mixed vegetation and numerous ponds, of which the Corporation of London are Conservators. They were so appointed by the Epping Forest Act, 1878 (which they were largely instrumental in promoting) and by which they were given powers to acquire, dedicate and manage what then remained of the one-time manorial wastes, to be kept at all times as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public. The natural aspect of the Forest has also to be preserved as far as possible.

Crescent-shaped, about 13 miles long and nowhere wider than about two miles, the Forest penetrates into north-east London as far as Forest Gate. The other extreme is at Thornwood, a village about 1½ miles north of Epping.

The Epping Forest Committee, which manages the Forest, consists of 12 members of the Court of Common Council, and four Verderers (elected by the Commoners). The office of the Superintendent of Epping Forest, at The Warren, Loughton, is roughly midway in the length of the Forest. The staff of 66 comprises Forest Keepers, Woodmen, maintenance, golf course, administrative and other staff.

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Apart from being a mere open space to which the Londoner and many other urban dwellers turn, in countless thousands, in fine weather, Epping Forest is the centre of activities of many naturalists, who resort to it for the study of plant, bird and insect life. The woodlands, principally of beech, hornbeam and oak, are of ancient origin, and were subjected to severe pollarding and/or coppicing (cutting for firewood) through many centuries. No such cutting now takes place (excepting a very small observation area), woodland operations aiming at the natural regeneration of the Forest.

The use of the Forest is encouraged by granting facilities for organised games, including cricket, football, cross-country running and golf (a public golf course at Chingford is maintained by the Conservators); horse riding; boating (on several of the larger ponds) and fishing (controlled by toll only in two ponds).

The herd of wild deer is unique, being descended from the ancient native fallow deer, and a further object of particular interest is the Queen Elizabeth Hunting Lodge at Chingford, a Tudor building now housing a museum of local interest maintained by the Essex Field Club.

The cost of maintenance of the Forest is privately borne by the Corporation of London.

### HIGHGATE WOOD

Highgate Wood was at one time the property of the Bishops of London and consisted of hornbeams, many of which were used for fuel by the bakers of North London.

The Corporation took over the Wood from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at the same time as Queen's Park, Kilburn, and undertook to maintain it as an open space for the benefit of the local inhabitants.

It has an area of 70 acres and is maintained in its natural aspect as far as possible as a wood but a playing field has been laid out as an excellent cricket pitch which is much sought after by the cricket clubs of North London. There is also children's play apparatus and a refreshment pavilion. All these have been provided out of the private purse of the Corporation (the City's Cash) and it costs about £4,500 a year to maintain.

### QUEEN'S PARK, KILBURN

Queen's Park, Kilburn, was part of the site of the Royal Agricultural Show which was held in Kilburn in 1879.

The Corporation took the site over from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and undertook to maintain it as an open space for the benefit of the local inhabitants. It is in a thickly populated district and has

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an area of 30 acres which are crowded in the summer time, when band performances are given. In addition to hard lawn tennis courts, there is a children's playground, and the flower borders, particularly the dahlias, fuchsias, and heliotrope, make a fine show in late summer.

It costs the Corporation about £5,000 per annum out of its private purse (the City's Cash) for maintenance.

### SPRING PARK WOOD AND WEST WICKHAM COMMON

Spring Park, West Wickham, consists of 35 acres of woodland, which was given to the Corporation in 1924 by Col. Sir Henry Lennard, Bt., for preservation as an open space for the benefit of the public under the Corporation of London (Open Spaces) Act, 1878.

Subsequently in 1927 the Corporation acquired a further 16 acres of open space lying between the woodland and the Addington Road.

West Wickham Common, close by, consists of 25 acres of common land which were taken over by the Corporation in 1892 for maintenance as an open space under the provisions of the same Act.

Both these open spaces are maintained in their natural condition and the cost of upkeep out of the private purse of the Corporation (the City's Cash) is about £1,000 per annum.

### WEST HAM PARK

A petition of inhabitants of West Ham and Stratford was received by the Corporation on 1st May, 1873, asking for assistance in the purchase of the park by means of a grant from the fund created for the preservation of open spaces under the Metage on Grain Act, 1872. The Corporation agreed to grant the sum of £10,000. Mr. John Gurney was at that time the owner of the estate, which was 77 acres in extent and valued at £25,000. He and other members of his family contributed £10,000, the Corporation duly paid £10,000, and the remaining £5,000 was made up by donations and subscriptions.

The conveyance provided that the estate was to be known as West Ham Park, and held by the Corporation on trust for ever "as open public grounds and gardens for the resort and recreation of adults and as play grounds for children and youth." The Corporation agreed to maintain and preserve the park at their own cost, and it was agreed that the park should be managed by a Committee of fifteen Managers, who are now appointed by the Corporation, the County Borough of West Ham and Mr. John Gurney's heir at law.

The Corporation's net expenditure on the purchase, laying out, improvement and maintenance of the park to 31st March, 1955, totalled £270,989.

Hard tennis courts, cricket, football, hockey and netball pitches, and facilities for athletics are widely used, especially by the schools of the district. The children's playground and sandpit are popular; band

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concerts are given in the summer ; there is a putting green ; and part of the park is attractively laid out with ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers as a garden for rest and quiet recreation.

### City of London Police Force

The City of London Police Force, so easily distinguishable by its Roman type helmets, its brass buttons and red and white armlets, is the Force responsible for maintaining law and order in the "one square mile".

The Headquarters are situated at 26 Old Jewry, E.C., and they contain the offices of the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and the departmental Chief Officers of the Force.

The authorised strength of the Force is 985 and comprises : the Commissioner ; the Assistant Commissioner ; 3 Chief Superintendents ; 6 Superintendents ; 12 Chief Inspectors ; 38 Inspectors ; 117 Sergeants ; and 807 Constables.

There is also a civilian staff employed on clerical duties and canteen work and a Cadet Corps consisting of 18 young potential policemen.

For administrative purposes the Force is divided into four Departments, viz. : (i) Administration ; (ii) Clerical ; (iii) Traffic, Transport and Communications ; (iv) Criminal Investigation ; and each is commanded by a Chief Superintendent or Superintendent.

The Force has its own radio-telephone service consisting of a transmitter at Headquarters, radio cars, motor cycles and walkie-talkies and this service supplements that provided by the Metropolitan Police wireless car, which, manned by the City Police, operates within the confines of the City of London.

It also has its own Mounted Branch, Women Police and Dog Section, all of which provide a most valuable adjunct to the man on the beat.

For Police purposes the City is divided into three Divisions with Headquarters at Snow Hill in the West, Bishopsgate in the East and Cloak Lane in the centre. Each Division is commanded by a Superintendent, with a Chief Inspector as his deputy, 8 Inspectors, 25 Sergeants and 223 Constables.

When one considers the enormous daytime population to be found in the City and the number of important commercial buildings and places of public resort and interest, it will be realised that life in the City Police is always full and interesting.

The Criminal Investigation Department, responsible for the prevention and detection of crime, deals with most interesting cases, including the unravelling of serious cases of commercial fraud and crimes of a similar character inseparable from this huge commercial population.

Likewise, the Traffic Branch performs incalculable service to the public by seeing that the wheels of the thousands of vehicles which daily pass through the City of London are kept turning.

In all aspects of its work, particularly crime prevention and detection, and the operation of all traffic schemes, the City Police maintains a close liaison with New Scotland Yard and the various Divisions of the Metropolitan Police.

The City Police has always been noted for the physique of its officers and men and even today no man is accepted as a recruit unless he is at least 5 ft. 11 in. in height and the average of all officers and men is well above 6 ft.

Recruiting for the Force is conducted from Police Headquarters and the Commissioner will always be pleased to receive applications from young men of good education and physique, provided they are between 19 and 30 years of age, and applications for appointment should be addressed to :

The Commissioner of Police for the City of London,  
Candidates' Department,  
26 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

#### **Port of London Health Authority**

The powers and duties of the Port of London Health Authority (established in 1872 as the responsibility of the City of London Corporation at the request of the Government of the day) may be described under three main headings : (1) control of communicable disease, (2) to prevent the importation of unwholesome food, and (3) to safeguard the hygiene of ships and conditions generally in the Port Health District which extends from Teddington to the mouth of the River Thames, including the five large dock groups.

For the control of communicable disease the Authority maintains a "Quarantine" Boarding Station, the Hulk *Hygeia*, moored in the river off Gravesend and uses an Isolation Hospital situated at Denton, near Gravesend, for the reception of cases of communicable disease found on vessels on, or after their arrival in, the Port Health District.

Since 1948 this hospital has been administered by the South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board but it remains under the clinical supervision of the Boarding Medical Officer of whom there are three, each carrying out a 24 hours tour of duty, followed by 48 hours off duty. They have at their disposal an ambulance launch, the *Howard Deighton*, from which they board vessels requiring their attention and in which cases can be removed direct to the isolation hospital ashore, together with the patient's bedding and other effects requiring steam disinfection.

Because rodents may carry disease (particularly plague) and because of the enormous damage they may do to foodstuffs, the Authority maintains a comprehensive scheme of rodent control on docks, quaysides, wharves, warehouses and vessels throughout the district employing

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fifteen rodent officers for the purpose who work under the supervision of the sanitary inspectors.

The scheme embraces the Authority's responsibilities (placed on them by Government regulations) to ensure that every coastwise vessel is deratted every four months and every vessel from foreign every six months (unless they qualify for a deratting exemption certificate). The actual operation of "deratting" (by fumigation or poisoning) is carried out by approved Servicing Companies.

Some six million tons of foodstuffs entering the Port annually from every part of the world are regularly inspected to ensure that the foodstuffs are wholesome and free from disease, in other words "fit for human consumption" and that they are handled and transported in a hygienic manner.

To safeguard the hygiene of ships, frequent inspections are made both within the dock groups and of vessels moored at wharves and mooring buoys throughout the Port Health District for which purposes the Authority maintains, in constant service, three other launches in addition to the *Howard Deighton* ambulance launch.

These are the principal statutory duties of the Authority but there are a number of others which are by no means of less importance, such as the inspection of water barges supplying drinking water to ships; the medical inspection of aliens; the inspection and control of shellfish layings within the district of the Authority; the sanitary control of houseboats; the inspection and registration of canal boats; and the abatement of smoke nuisances.

### Printing and Stationery

This department, a young one in the annals of the Corporation, having commenced its career in 1909, is under the direction of the General Purposes Committee and is the Central Purchasing Department for the many and varied requirements of all departments of the Corporation, covering Printing, Paper, Stationery and its allied trades.

The functions of the department come under three main headings :

#### STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION

Bulk purchase of paper and general stationery, storage and distribution to departments and sections as required is part of the policy for economy and greater efficiency.

#### INTERNAL PRINTING

Approximately 2,000 items of printing are produced each year within the department, amounting to about 2,500,000 runs annually.

#### DIRECT PURCHASE OF PRINTING

Contracts are arranged and carried out for Annual and other Reports for the different Committees, the Minutes and Agendas for the Courts of Common Council and Aldermen, Printed Estimates, Corporation Accounts and Voting Lists, etc. In addition the literature

dealing with the various aspects of Corporation and City activities for public information, which has considerably increased over the last few years, is produced from this department. To this can be added the purchasing of all the Ledgers, Account Books and Bindings of all kinds.

### **Rating and Rate Accounts**

The Rating and Rate Accounts Department has had various changes in its career since it began life as the Valuation and Rating Department on 1st April, 1908, when it was formed to carry out all duties of the Common Council appointed as overseers under the City of London (Union of Parishes) Act, 1907. By this Act, the 112 parishes which then existed were united into one, to be called the Parish of the City of London for all purposes other than ecclesiastical or charitable or purposes of Income Tax, Inhabited House Duty, or Land Tax. Thus the duties formerly carried out by various bodies of officials such as Assistant Overseers, Collectors of Police, Poor, Consolidated, and Ward Rates, were transferred to the Corporation, and uniform Poor and General Rates are made and collected throughout the Parish of the City of London.

For the purpose of carrying out the duties devolving upon the Corporation under the provisions of the Rating and Valuation (Metropolis) Acts, 1869-1940, the City of London (Union of Parishes) Act, 1907, and, so far as applicable to the Rating Authority of Overseers, the City of London Sewers Acts, 1848-97, the City of London Police Act, 1839, etc., the Court of Common Council appointed annually a Valuation Committee and a Rates Finance Committee, and, under the provisions of sec. 18(h) of the Local Government Act, 1929, an Assessment Committee. Of these Committees, the Valuation Committee and Assessment Committee ceased to exist when the Inland Revenue took over the valuation of all properties throughout the country on 1st February, 1950. The other duties of the Valuation Committee were taken over by the Rates Finance Committee and include the collection of Poor and General Rates, including the proportion of General Rate on empty premises, on a total rateable value at 1st April, 1955, of £6,877,406. The Rates for 1955-56 will produce approximately £6,340,000 and of this amount just over £4,363,000 will be paid by way of precept and rate equalisation to the London County Council, equivalent to about one-ninth of the total amount required from rates by the Administrative County of London. The Committee is also responsible for the collection of the St. Botolph, Aldgate, Tithe Rate owned by the Corporation.

The Corporation recently promoted legislation resulting in the passing of the City of London (Tithes) Act, 1947, which extinguished tithe charges generally, except in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, as from 1st October, 1947. The rate demand note now includes a uniform charge known as "the tithe part of the General Rate" made

## THE CITY OF LONDON

on ratepayers formerly liable for the payment of parochial tithe. This action by the Corporation has removed an irritating and unpopular imposition and brought the City into conformity with the rest of the country. It has also avoided considerable difficulty with regard to tithe which had been visualized following the rebuilding of the post-war City under the town planning scheme.

The Rates Finance Committee also receives service of notices in regard to liquor licences under the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910, and in regard to pawnbrokers under the Pawnbrokers Act, 1872.

In addition to the responsibilities mentioned above, the Rates Finance Committee watches over the services imposed upon the Corporation under the Local Government Act, 1929, arising out of the registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages and over the payment of the expenses in connection with the Wards of the City including the payment of Ward Officers' salaries.

One of the most important duties of the Rates Finance Committee is the examination of the rate-spending committees' estimates and its recommendation to the Court of Common Council of the Poor, General and St. Botolph, Aldgate, Tithe Rates to be made to provide for the requirements of these Committees. It is also responsible for matters appertaining to investments of rate funds and the raising of loans for capital expenditure on rate account.

To the Rating and Rate Accounts Department on the 1st January, 1948, were transferred all the accounts formerly kept in what was then known as the Public Health Department. These included the accounts relating to the Improvements and Town Planning, Streets, Public Health, and Civil Defence Committees.

### Records Office

The Corporation has for many centuries been careful to preserve a record of its administration and of the proceedings of the City Courts of Law. The accumulation of archives now collected together in the Records Office, on account of its antiquity, continuity and wide range, is perhaps the most complete and valuable series of municipal records in the country.

The Records Office serves (1) as the memory of the Corporation and (2) as an institution for historical research. In the first capacity the office stores for immediate production and consultation both the ancient and modern minutes of the Council and its numerous Committees. The modern work of the Corporation requires knowledge of past decisions and the tracing of developments, origins and precedents.

As a centre for research the Records Office is well known to historians, economists, students and others interested in the annals of London and its citizens. Indeed, much of national consequence is to be found in the records of the City. A Reading Room, in the charge



of an Assistant Keeper, is open to the public, Monday to Friday, 10 a.m. to 4.45 p.m., and on Saturday morning, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Many calendars of the more ancient records have been published by the Corporation and the scope of the whole collection has been indicated in a *Guide to the Records at Guildhall, London*, published in 1951.

The Town Clerk has been Keeper of the Records for five centuries and now performs the duties of the office through a Deputy Keeper, who is appointed by the Library Committee. The staff includes a skilled repairer and bookbinder.

### City Schools

#### THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL

The City of London School was founded by John Carpenter, Town Clerk of London, who died in 1442. In his Will "he gave tenements to the Citey for the finding and bringing up of four poor men's children with meate, drinke, apparell, learning at the schooles in the universities, etc., until they be preferred, and then others in their places for ever." By 1832 the income from Carpenter's bequest was far too big for its purpose and after much discussion the Corporation of London decided to use it to help to maintain a School in the City of London. In 1834 an Act of Parliament was passed authorising the opening of a School on the site of the former Honey Lane Market off Cheapside, "for the religious and virtuous education of boys, and for instructing them in the higher branches of literature and in all other useful learning." The School was opened on February 2nd, 1837, and in a month there were 495 boys in it. The terms of John Carpenter's bequest were, and are, still observed, as there have always been four Carpenter Scholars at the School, who receive both free education and a maintenance allowance.

The School was moved to the Victoria Embankment in 1883, the new building being opened by the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII. Further additions have been made to the building in 1927, 1936 and 1956, to keep its amenities up to a high standard.

The School was one of the fourteen founder members of the Headmasters' Conference, which now consists of the two hundred Public Schools of Great Britain. Its eight hundred boys between nine and nineteen years of age receive a good general education until they are fifteen or sixteen years of age. They then proceed into one of the Sixth Forms, Classical, Modern Languages, History, Economics, Mathematics or Science, where they do a course of advanced work in their particular group of subjects. Boys are prepared for the University, the Services, the various professions or a business career.

The School numbers among its distinguished Old Boys a Prime Minister, two eminent scientists, both of whom were awarded the Order of Merit, a Vice-Chancellor of a University, Heads of Colleges and distinguished Professors, two Lord Mayors of London, a number of distinguished Headmasters, and men distinguished in the Arts, the professions, and in business.

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### THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

This School was established by the Corporation of London, in conformity with the wishes of the late William Ward, as expressed in his Will, dated 3rd June, 1881, namely : "That the School shall correspond, as near as may be, to 'The City of London School', now belonging to and managed by the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens as a place of education for boys and making all proper allowance for the difference of the sexes shall provide for the religious and virtuous education of girls, and for instructing them in the higher branches of literature and all other useful learning." The original building, opened in 1894, has been extended to accommodate about 360 pupils from every part of London and the outer suburbs.

There is a Preparatory Department, with a fully qualified Froebel Staff, for girls from seven years and entry to the main school is at approximately eleven years. The school course includes a full range of academic subjects, with Art, Music, Needlework and Physical Education.

Pupils are prepared for the General Certificate of Education of London University at the Ordinary, Advanced and Scholarship levels, and for Scholarship and Entrance Examinations to Oxford, Cambridge, London and other Universities. The Sixth Form courses are also designed to meet the needs of girls wishing to proceed to other forms of specialised training.

Two Corporation Scholarships, open to internal and external competition, are awarded on the examination for entry to the main school and others given by the Corporation of London and the Grocers' Company are available in the Sixth Form and middle school respectively.

The games field for the senior and middle school is at Grove Park and the juniors use the playground at the City of London School. Medical inspections are held weekly and each girl may be seen once every year by the school doctor if her parents so wish.

There is a flourishing Old Girls' Association.

It is a cherished tradition that the annual Prize Giving is attended by the Lord Mayor and by the Lady Mayoress, who distributes the prizes.

### THE CITY OF LONDON FREEMEN'S SCHOOL

The City of London Freeman's Orphan School was founded in 1854 largely under the impulse of Warren Stormes Hale, then a Commoner, later Alderman and finally Lord Mayor. After the closure of the London Workhouse, which had housed many of the unwanted children of London, the Corporation felt that something should be done for its less fortunate children and the Freeman's Orphan School, built largely with money obtained from the sale of the London Workhouse, was the result.



THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL



THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS



THE GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA

## THE CITY OF LONDON

It was intended to give a sound education to both girls and boys, orphans of Freemen of the City of London, up to the point when they could reasonably stand on their own feet, an age fixed at 14 when the school was founded in 1854, raised to 15 in 1861 and later to 16 in 1918. Today, foundationers stay at school as long as their abilities warrant.

The school was built at Brixton close to the Freemen's Almshouses and had accommodation, when first opened, for 100 children, and by the end of the century for 165.

With the dawn of the present century, changes became necessary. Brixton was no longer a suitable place for a boarding school; in addition the general attitude towards orphans was changing and, from a variety of causes, the number of orphans of Freemen seeking admission was falling rapidly. Accordingly, in 1926 when the school moved into the property that the Corporation had bought in Ashted Park, Surrey, the school was thrown open to fee-paying pupils, with the double purpose of bringing the orphans into contact with other more fortunate children and of filling the vacancies now occurring in the school. At the same time the school was rechristened the City of London Freemen's School, with the word Orphan omitted.

Today, like so many schools in this country, the Freemen's School contains only a small number of those for whom it was originally founded, although it must be added that the fall in the number of foundationers has been accompanied by a corresponding rise in the number of Freemen of the City who enter their children as fee-paying pupils. It offers, at very modest fees, a "grammar school" type of education to both boarders and day pupils of both sexes from age 9 to 18. Although it is less than twenty years since it was recognized as an efficient secondary school and since sixth form work was started, it now has an unusually large sixth form for a school of its size and its academic standards are high, as reflected in public examinations both in fifth and sixth forms.

The school now numbers some 250 boys and girls, the most that can be accommodated in the present buildings. With its lovely setting, its excellent academic record and its friendly atmosphere, the City of London Freemen's School starts on its second century proud of its past and of its associations with the City, and full of confidence in its future, a young institution finding its feet and creating anew its traditions.

## THE GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA

The Guildhall School of Music was founded by the Corporation of London in 1880 as the result of a report which was submitted to the Court of Common Council by a Music Deputation appointed to enquire into the need for a School of Music in the City of London. Initially, the School was housed in premises adjoining Guildhall, but the available accommodation soon proved to be so inadequate for the number of students wishing to enter that it was decided to erect a new building,



INTERIORS IN THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOLS  
FOR GIRLS (top) AND BOYS



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and in 1887 the School was moved to its present site in John Carpenter Street. A further increase in numbers during the next ten years demanded an extension to the premises, and in 1898 an annexe was completed which included the present Theatre and additional classrooms.

From its modest beginnings the School has grown into a national institution, and under the leadership of its present Principal, Edric Cundell, is recognised as one of the foremost schools of its kind.

Students attending the School are able to take either a full-time or part-time course in all musical subjects and Speech and Drama. In addition to private lessons, which form the basis of instruction, there are classes for Orchestra, Chamber Music, Opera, Drama, Stage Movement, Mime and Movement, Microphone and Broadcasting Technique, etc. Entrance to the School is by audition only.

The School possesses a Concert Hall and fully equipped Theatre for the production of operas and plays. Students are thus afforded opportunities of gaining practical experience of the platform and stage.

Courses can be adapted to meet the needs of those wishing to enter any branch of the Music and Dramatic Professions, and facilities are provided for the training of teachers in Music and Speech and Drama. The Graduate Course for the Training of Teachers in School Music leading to the Diploma of Graduateship of the Guildhall School of Music and Drama (G.G.S.M. London) is approved by the Ministry of Education and for the purposes of the Burnham Scale confers the status of Graduate (Pass Degree). The Teachers' Diplomas of Associateship (A.G.S.M.) and Licentiatehip (L.G.S.M.) in all musical subjects and the Teachers' Diploma of Associateship (A.G.S.M.) in Speech and Drama are acknowledged by the Ministry and entitle their holders to Qualified Teacher Status.

The professional Diploma and Grade Examinations are an important branch of the School's work, and in London and at local centres throughout the United Kingdom candidates are examined by specialists in their respective subjects.

### **Shops, etc., Inspection**

This Department carries out many of the duties normally the responsibility of Counties or County Borough Councils and, appropriately, its activities are under the control of the County Purposes Committee.

The Acts administered fall into seven sections, namely :—

- (a) *Petroleum, Explosives and Celluloid.* The Petroleum Acts, in particular, are more widely invoked than would be imagined in what is predominantly a commercial and financial centre. The emphasis has changed, however, for, whereas before the war there were many and varied light industries each using petroleum spirit in moderate quantities, nowadays the main concern is the bulk storage at filling



stations and the parking of cars on premises, generally in the basement.

Work under the Explosives Act is in the main confined to the storage of sporting cartridges and fireworks. Strict attention is paid to these duties as, regretfully, the public is reminded each year of the inherent dangers when fireworks are carelessly stored or handled.

- (b) *Shops, Employment of Young Persons, Employment of Children.* The Department's work under these Acts ensures that the hours of closing of shops and the conditions under which staff may be employed in shops, warehouses and in a variety of other occupations are observed. As will be apparent there are different closing hours for a variety of trades and this leads to much misunderstanding and the need for tactful but firm enforcement.
- (c) *Employment Agencies and Nurses' Agencies.* Members of the public using employment agencies or nurses' agencies will have noticed the legend "Licensed Annually by the Corporation of London" on the stationery used by agents. Persons so licensed are required to conform to a code of conduct designed to secure that the interests of persons using the service are protected. Here again there has been a notable change since pre-war days. Nowadays in the majority of instances the employer pays the agency fee whereas before the charge fell on the person seeking a position.
- (d) *Establishments for Massage or Special Treatment.* Without any outward sign, other than the exhibition at the premises of a copy of the Corporation's Bye-laws, establishments giving massage and a wide variety of special treatment (e.g., electrical, heat, vapour), are licensed or registered, as is appropriate, and officers of the department see that the various responsibilities imposed on the Corporation are discharged.
- (e) *Theatrical Employers Registration.* By Acts passed in 1925 and 1928 it is unlawful for a person to employ others in the theatrical profession without being registered with a local authority. Action may be taken if he fails to pay the artistes or leaves them stranded.
- (f) *Heating Appliances (Fireguards).* This relatively new legislation is designed to secure the more adequate guarding of electric, gas and oil domestic heating appliances. The department carries out tests in order to be satisfied that appliances on sale in the City conform to the standards laid down.
- (g) *Pet Animals and Performing Animals.* These quite separate enactments provide safeguards against cruelty to animals and give the Corporation powers to institute proceedings where the standards are departed from.

This wide range of legislation brings the department much before the public and it is perhaps not surprising that it is frequently called

## THE CITY OF LONDON

upon to endeavour to answer an enquiry which has no easy starting point. The latest, and a typical example being, "Is there any law which requires a publican to supply a glass of water with a meal?" As far as can be discovered, there is not.

### Weights and Measures

Supervision of weights and measures has been exercised by the Corporation of London since the earliest times. Numerous charters from Henry IV (1400) have granted and conferred rights to the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, concerning weights and measures powers. The Principal Weights and Measures Act in operation today is careful to preserve specifically the right of the Lord Mayor with respect to the stamping and sealing of weights and measures.

Today the main functions of the Department are :—

- (a) *Verification.* To ensure that all weighing and measuring appliances supplied to traders are accurate.
- (b) *Inspection.* To ensure that traders' appliances remain accurate during use ; are suitable for the particular trade ; are used correctly and not fraudulently.
- (c) *Protection.* To protect all sections of the community against receiving incorrect weight or measure when buying goods.

### VERIFICATION

Weights, measures and weighing or measuring instruments are submitted to the Department for test and, if approved, stamped with the official stamp.

### INSPECTION

Every known premise where the use of weights and measures is involved is visited by an Inspector at least once a year. These inspections include the City Markets and range from normal retail traders to wholesale packers and extend to diamond and bullion merchants.

### PROTECTION

Pre-packed articles and the sale of non pre-packed articles is checked on both retail and wholesale premises. Such articles include groceries, bread, milk, meat, fish, beer, coal and coke, petrol, sand and ballast ; some of these are checked in course of delivery.

### THE PUBLIC

The Department deals with complaints made by members of the public and, where possible, the article complained of should accompany the complaint.

## BUILDINGS AND PLACES OF INTEREST

### GUILDHALL

THE Guildhall group of buildings consisted of the 15th-century Great Hall and various chambers, lobbies and vestibules of later date adjoining it on the north. Happily the Great Hall was left standing by the bombs which destroyed the rest of the buildings and now, with the roof reconstructed in 1954, it stands as the oldest lay building in the City and a monument to five centuries of City history. The chief of the destroyed buildings were the 19th-century Council Chamber—a building on the site of a former Chamber where Charles I made his unavailing demand for the surrender of the five Members of Parliament who had taken refuge in the City—and the Aldermen's Court Room, an early 17th-century building which survived the Great Fire of 1666. New buildings to replace those destroyed will be built with Sir Giles Gilbert Scott as architect.

The Great Hall is reached from Gresham Street by Guildhall Yard, which contains the Art Gallery and the Irish Chamber on its east side. Though the Art Gallery was destroyed the art collection had been removed to safety and some of its pictures and sculptures, changed periodically, are to be seen in a repaired portion of the building. The Irish Society consists of members of the Corporation, but is a separate entity and exists to administer the Corporation's Ulster estates.

On the west side of Guildhall Yard are the offices of the Remembrancer and the Comptroller and City Solicitor, and also the Guildhall Justice Rooms, in which the Aldermen take turn as Magistrate in cases concerning the northern part of the City.

A Gothic porch gives access to the Great Hall, its vaulting having bosses decorated with coats of arms—including those of Edward the Confessor and Henry VI—and containing the Corporation's 1914-18 memorial; the corridor on the east leads to the Library, and in it there are paintings of incidents in City history.

The Great Hall was badly damaged in the raids but—as mentioned above—has a new roof and has been generally redecorated. Only two of the many stained-glass windows escaped injury in the raids, and those destroyed included the great east window given by Lancashire cotton workers in appreciation of a Lord Mayor's Fund raised to assist them during the cotton famine caused by the American Civil War, and the west window which was a tribute from the Corporation to the memory of the Prince Consort.

The screen at the west end of the hall—designed by Sir Horace Jones—escaped serious damage, but the early 18th-century figures of

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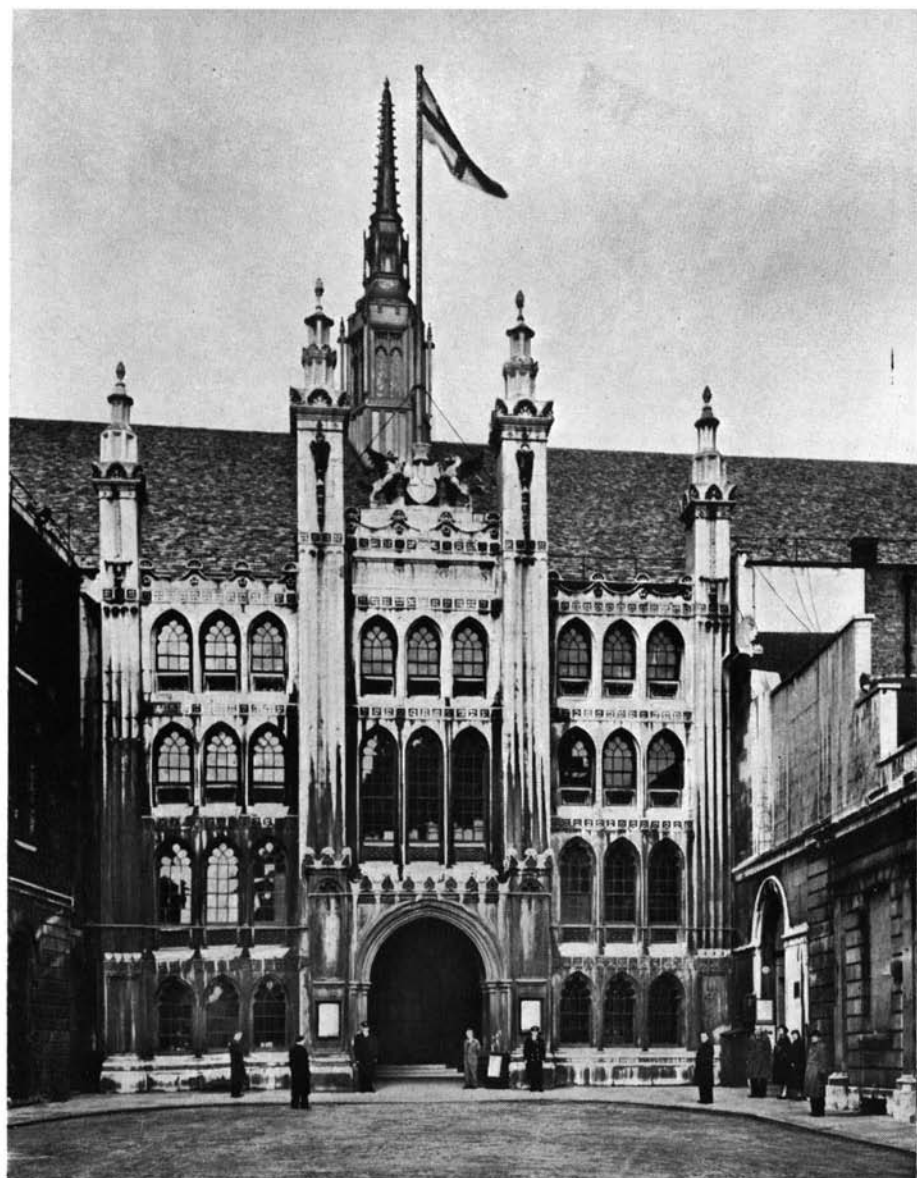
Gog and Magog were destroyed ; through the generosity of Alderman Sir George Wilkinson, Bt., who was Lord Mayor at the time of their destruction, new figures carved by Mr. David Evans, F.R.B.S., have been installed, and a new clock to stand between them was generously provided by Alderman Sir Noel Bowater, Bt., M.C. The new figures and clock were unveiled by the Lord Mayor (Alderman Sir Rupert de la Bere, K.C.V.O., M.P.) in June, 1953. Gog and Magog are mentioned in the Old Testament, though why the giants should enter into City pageantry—the figures were of old carried in the Lord Mayor's Show—is hard to say. The flags in the glass case are the colours of the First Battalion of the Buffs (the East Kent Regiment, which is descended from the Buff Regiment of the old Trained Bands of the City), and near the south doorway is the South African War Memorial of another City Regiment, the Royal Fusiliers. The banners that bring a touch of colour to the hall are those of the twelve great Livery Companies (page 29) and the Dyers, the Girdlers, the Leathersellers and the Pewterers, sixteen in all.

With the exception of damage to the Nelson and Wellington groups on the north of the Great Hall, the statuary is intact. Facing each other at the dais are the monuments of the great Earl of Chatham and his son, the younger Pitt. The stone-flagged floor, patterned in black and buff, was little damaged ; inlaid in lead in the flags along the sides of the hall are the arms of various Mayors, from Fitz Alwyn onwards. On the dais is held the Court of Hustings at which the Liverymen gather for their Common Hall (page 34), and on the dais, too, the Honorary Freedom of the City is presented.

In Great Hall many historical events have taken place—the trial of Lady Jane Grey and the Dudleys, for instance—and in Great Hall today are set many colourful scenes. Here come together gatherings to receive our own sovereigns and princes and those of other lands ; here takes place the presentation of the Freedom of the City to people distinguished in many different walks of life ; and here too are held the Lord Mayor's banquets, which are not infrequently chosen as occasions for our statesmen to make important pronouncements.

Beneath the hall is the crypt, much of which dates from the 15th century and is a fine example of grained stone vaulting ; before the war a room adjoining the crypt housed the Guildhall Museum, which has now been removed to the Royal Exchange.

The Guildhall Library comprises the Newspaper and Business Reference Room, a feature of which is the wide range of British and foreign directories and similar works, and the Reading Room.



GUILDHALL



GOG



MAGOG



THE GREAT HALL OF GUILDHALL, LOOKING WEST. IN THIS VIEW  
IT IS SET OUT FOR A MEETING OF THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.



## MANSION HOUSE

Until the Mansion House was built, from designs by the elder Dance, in 1739-53, the Lord Mayor had no official residence. He dwelt in his own house or rented one for his year of office, and if these were unsuitable for large gatherings his receptions, banquets, and other ceremonial functions would be held in the hall of a Livery Company. Many of the Lord Mayors had pretentious houses in the City. The site of the Mansion House was formerly occupied by the Stocks Market and part of the churchyard of St. Mary Woolchurch Haw. The Market, at first for flesh and fish, was founded in c. 1282, and the revenue went towards the upkeep of Old London Bridge.

The Mansion House is Dance's best work, but it was at first marred by an attic storey, which was removed in 1842. The building is spacious and dignified and is now a memorial of two centuries of civic ceremony and hospitality. The main front, with a Corinthian portico on a rusticated base—the latter adapted for the Lord Mayor's viewing processions or taking the salute when troops marched past—is a pleasing landmark of the City. The sculpture (by Sir Robert Taylor) in the tympanum is an allegory of the City, which is represented by a woman crowned by turrets and with her left foot on a figure of Envy, and her left arm upon a shield carved with the City coat-of-arms. The river deity and an anchor on a shell-strewn strand symbolise the Thames and sea-going shipping. The first Lord Mayor to occupy the Mansion House was Sir Crisp Gascoigne, who held office in 1752-3. The sumptuous state-coach of the Lord Mayor dates from 1757.

Besides the residential and ceremonial apartments, the Mansion House has a court of justice, with cells below. The Lord Mayor is the Magistrate of the court, which is concerned with the southern part of the City. The Justice Room is the only part of the building to which the public is admitted.

The chief ceremonial apartments are the Great or Egyptian Hall, the saloon, the old ballroom, and drawing-rooms and reception rooms, all richly appointed. The Egyptian Hall was suggested by a hall described by Vitruvius—a Roman architect who compiled a work on architecture somewhat on the lines of our Gwilt—who thought that a hall with columns and a clearstorey was of Egyptian origin. The hall is the banquetting-room and will accommodate 400 people. Originally it had a clearstorey, but this was replaced by the present elaborate ceiling in 1796. The columns are Corinthian, the stained-glass windows depict English historical subjects, and there are tapestries, paintings, sculpture, and other features.

The Mansion House is by no means concerned with civic affairs only. Meetings of national importance are held here, and on the social side of affairs the children have their balls and other festivities as well as their elders. Then, last but not least, there are the Mansion House Funds, which have relieved suffering arising in peace and in



THE MANSION HOUSE

THE WONDERFUL CEILING OF THE "EGYPTIAN HALL," MANSION HOUSE



war in many lands from colliery and shipping disasters, fire and famine, unemployment, and the air raids from which our own country and London in particular suffered. The Funds date back for a long period, one for relief in the Scottish Highlands being raised as long ago as 1821. Contributions to the Funds are received from all over the country, but the City itself is ever generous.

### THE MONUMENT

The Monument stands at the junction of Monument Street and Fish Street Hill on the site of St. Margaret's Churchyard and was built by Sir Christopher Wren between 1671 and 1677 to commemorate the Great Fire of London in 1666. It is a fluted Doric column of Portland stone, 202 feet in height—which is said to be the distance from its base to the site of the baker's shop in Pudding Lane where the Great Fire began.

A fee of sixpence and a climb of 311 steps gains access to the balcony below the great golden ball, from which a fine view of London is obtained.

### ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

The present cathedral is generally said to be the third that has stood on the site, but this entails the questionable inference that the church which was built by King Ethelbert in c. 604 was the cathedral that was ruined by fire in 1086.

#### Old St. Paul's

The new cathedral, begun by Bishop Maurice in 1087, was planned on such a vast scale that the fabric was not completed until the mid-years of the 13th century. Meanwhile, Norman architecture of massive piers and rounded arches had given way to the lighter and more ornate Gothic of clustered columns, pointed arches, and traceried windows, and, as was not unusual, the new style was adopted for the work yet to be done and also for altering certain features of the Norman work. Various buildings were added from time to time, and a high wall—abutting on Ave Maria Lane, Paternoster Row, Old Change, Carter Lane, and Creed Lane—enclosed the whole.

Old St. Paul's, as it is usually called, was one of the great churches of medieval Christendom and it was the chief religious foundation in London, for it was essentially the church of the citizens and not a monastery. A model that is on view in the present crypt shows it in all its pre-Reformation splendour, but without the wall and certain subsidiary buildings. The interior was enriched by wall-paintings and other decorative work, the statues and many of the stately tombs were coloured—in conformity with medieval practice—and the windows were aglow with stained-glass. There was also the sumptuous shrine of St. Erkenwald, a Saxon bishop who died in 693 and whose remains, with those of King Ethelred (d. 1016) and Bishop William, were

## THE CITY OF LONDON

recovered from the Saxon cathedral. Changes wrought by the Reformation were rounded-off in 1561 by a fire that destroyed the lead-covered spire of timber, which was not rebuilt.

The wall that enclosed Old St. Paul's has been fatuously regarded as the cause of the desecration of the cathedral. Rather than make the detour of the wall, people took a short cut through the church, which led in time to the nave becoming a sort of covered market—the Paul's Walk that rivals Bartholomew Fair in the jests of the old playwrights. It was to prevent this sacrilege that Inigo Jones added his Corinthian portico of many columns to the west front, as the initial feature of a scheme of restoration which was stopped by the Civil War.

The Great Fire of 1666, which caused irreparable damage to Old St. Paul's, broke out on September 2nd. A few days earlier Wren, May the City Surveyor, Evelyn and others, with expert workmen, had been to the cathedral to survey the decay, which had worsened during the Civil War and the Commonwealth. It was considered that new foundations were needed for the central tower, and Evelyn records that "they had a mind to build it with a noble cupola." The Fire determined otherwise, which maybe was just as well. The demolition of the ruined Old St. Paul's struck a latter-day note. Wren the scientist-architect brought down one of the western towers with mathematical plumbness by gunpowder. During his absence the other tower was brought down by like means but without the plumbness, much to the dismay of the City.

### The Cathedral of Today

Thirty-five years were occupied with the erection of the new cathedral. The foundation-stone was laid in 1675. The first service, held in the choir on December 2nd, 1697, was a thanksgiving for the Treaty of Ryswick, which brought a lull in the war against Louis XIV. Early in 1699 the Morning Chapel (now St. Dunstan's) was opened, and the task of construction went in with such speed that in 1710 the last block of Portland stone was fixed in the lantern above the dome.

Hardly had the fabric been completed when Wren was supplanted in the superintendence of the work that had yet to be done. His intention of covering the inside of the dome with mosaics was negated for monochrome paintings—of scenes in the life of St. Paul—by Thornhill. Fortunately Wren had had the services of Grinling Gibbons for the choir stalls and other woodwork, and of Jean Tijou for the screens, grilles, and gates. Both were great artists.

*Air-Raid Damage.* A debt of gratitude is owed to the good people who contributed to the fund for the repair of St. Paul's that was carried out shortly before the war. An important feature was the grouting—by an injection of liquid cement under pressure—of the fissures that had developed in the great piers that support the dome. The dome



THE MONUMENT

## THE CITY OF LONDON

was girded by a steel chain. But for this general strengthening of the fabric the damage done by bombing would have been much greater or even disastrous. Severe as the damage is, it would have been much worse if a huge delayed-action bomb that fell close to the cathedral had not been rendered harmless by a George Cross hero. The Chapter House on the north of the cathedral is a ruin; the Deanery, in Dean's Yard near the Queen Anne monument, was damaged; but by an amazing chance Amen Court, the lovely backwater where the canons dwell, stands intact amid the devastation on the north side of Ludgate Hill.

The damage done to St. Paul's was caused by two high-explosive bombs, one of which struck the east end of the roof, destroying the High Altar, and damaging the reredos and other features; while the other bomb fell on to the north transept, dislodging a mass of masonry which crashed through the floor into the crypt. Blast from these bombs and from others that fell into the nearby streets shattered all the windows of the cathedral. Most of them have since been restored with the clear glass that Wren favoured, and the majestic harmony of the interior of his masterpiece is thus fully revealed.

The interior of the cathedral needs little in the way of description here. The architectural features and the mosaic decoration appeal by their dignity and beauty; the monuments bear inscriptions, as, of course, do the graves—all of which are in the crypt. Names of sculptors are usually on the plinth of their works. An informative pictorial guide is obtainable at the entrance to the crypt, and the attendants are ever helpful to enquiring visitors.

The plan is a Latin cross, and herein St. Paul's, although in the Renaissance style of architecture and influenced to an extent by St. Peter's in Rome, follows the planning of Gothic churches. The west towers are 221 feet in height; and the top of the cross on the lantern of the dome is 365 feet above ground-level. The dome—one of the noblest in existence—consists of two cupolas, with a brick cone between them, which takes the weight of the lantern. The outer dome is of timber covered with lead and the inner of brick and stone. The present ball and cross, by C. R. Cockerell, date from 1820.

*The West Front.* The clock-tower bells include two of special interest. One of these is the bell on which the hour is struck. It was cast from the metal of an ancient bell called Great Tom of Westminster, which hung in the clock-tower—the first in London—that was built in c. 1300 by Edward I at the Palace of Westminster and was pulled down in 1690. This bell is tolled on the death of a member of the Royal family, an Archbishop of Canterbury, a Bishop of London, a Dean of St. Paul's, or a Lord Mayor. The other noteworthy bell is Great Paul, which was cast in recent times and weighs 17 tons. It is rung for five minutes at 1 p.m. daily. The clock is by John Smith and Sons, of Derby, and the dials are 17 feet in diameter. The other tower con-



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

A LUNCH-TIME BAND CONCERT ON THE STEPS OF ST. PAUL'S





## THE CITY OF LONDON

tains a peal of twelve tuneful bells, the gift of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Corporation of London, and certain Livery Companies. The sculpture of the Conversion of St. Paul, in the tympanum between the towers, is by Francis Bird, who executed also the three figures—St. Paul, St. Peter (with the cock beside him), and St. James—above the tympanum. Bird, who was employed by Wren, was the sculptor of the original Queen Anne monument, which was replaced by the existing one (a copy by Richard Belt) in 1886, by the Corporation of London. The figures around the plinth represent Great Britain, Ireland, France, and the American colonies. The present steps of the cathedral date from the improvement of c. 1874, which included the substitution of the granite posts for the railings that formerly enclosed the open space. An inscription in front of the steps records the thanksgiving service for the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Here, too, was held the National Peace Thanksgiving Service on July 6th, 1919.

At Christmas the Queen—following the custom of King George VI and King George V—presents two Christmas trees to St. Paul's. One—lit up at night—is placed on the upper part of the West Front steps; the other stands within the cathedral and on it the public put gifts of toys and money for distribution to children and old folk.

*The Churchyard.* This is now a public garden and has been maintained as such by the Corporation of London since 1879. At the eastern end is the Paul's Cross Memorial which marks the site of the open-air pulpit of Old St. Paul's, from which many a noted preacher of other times made exhortations or denunciations. Its location was probably due to the folk-moot or popular assembly of early London meeting nearby. On the south side of the churchyard, west of the transept, are some remains of the chapter house of Old St. Paul's and of the cloister by which it was enclosed.

*The Interior.* The preferable entry to the cathedral is by the north door of the west front, which gives access to the north aisle of the nave, at the All Souls' Chapel that is the Kitchener Memorial. It is one of the very few memorials in St. Paul's of a soldier of 1914-18. The Gordon Memorial farther along the aisle brings to mind that it was Kitchener who re-took Khartoum and recovered the Sudan.

The Wellington Monument is justly regarded as the finest monument designed by a British artist in modern times. It is by Alfred Stevens, who was born the son of a Blandford house-painter and in a comparatively short life exercised great influence on English arts and crafts. The nearby memorial of Lord Leighton recalls that it was he who took action for the removal of the Wellington Monument from the obscurity of the old Consistory Court (now the Chapel of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in the south aisle) to its present position, with the addition of the equestrian statue that Stevens had designed for it.

The striking memorial—of angels beside the doors of a tomb—of the first and second Viscounts Melbourne is by Marochetti. The two



paintings in the nave—*Peace and Goodwill* on the south side, and *Time, Death, and Judgement* on the north—are by G. F. Watts. On the other side of the pier on which the first-named picture hangs is Holman Hunt's second *The Light of the World*, which he painted in 1904 after the original, in Keble College, Oxford, had become damaged. Hunt was born near St. Paul's—in Wood Street.

Beside the screened-off north transept is a model of the scheme of restoration for the ravaged east end of the cathedral, showing the High Altar and the American Memorial Chapel. Here, too, is the Roll of Honour containing the names of 28,000 men and women of the United States armed forces who were based in Britain and gave their lives in operations from this country. This volume, the gift of the United States, will repose in the Memorial Chapel. It was presented on Independence Day (July 4th), 1951, by General Eisenhower, in the presence of Queen Elizabeth (now the Queen Mother), Princess Elizabeth, Princess Margaret, and other members of the Royal family, and men and women of the American and British services.

One has now reached the dome. Here are the first monuments set up in the cathedral. They are four representative Englishmen of the time—Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, John Howard and Sir William Jones. Near Howard's statue is a memorial of Captain R. F. Scott.

The mosaics of the dome and those of the choir aisles are by various modern artists; the choir gates are by Tijou. Observe the fine eagle lectern and the pulpit of coloured marbles.

Naval and military monuments are prominent in the south transept, among them being those of Nelson, Hood, Howe, Heathfield, and Abercromby. St. Vincent and Rodney have statues in the north transept. The four banners in the south transept—those of the United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand—were set up in 1935 to mark the Silver Jubilee of King George V.

*The Crypt.* Stairs in the south transept descend to the mid-section of that portion of the crypt which is devoted to burials and memorials. Only a few of the latter concern people who are buried here. It is preferable to bear forward along the aisle, and to return by the nave, which extends under the dome, in which section are the tombs of Wellington and Nelson. Among the graves passed in the aisle are those of Mylne and the elder Rennie, two of the Scottish engineers who did meritorious work in London. The wall memorials relate to people noted in many walks of life—clergy, authors, soldiers, sailors, war correspondents, and musicians among them. At the far end of the aisle are the graves of Wren and certain members of his family. A tablet on the wall at the head of Wren's grave has the Latin epitaph ending with the oft-cited *Lector, si monumentum requiris, circumspice*, that is, *Reader, if you seek his monument, look around you*, which is repeated in the north transept of the cathedral.

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Wren lies in what has become known as Painters' Corner, which is rather misleading, in that Royal Academicians include sculptors and architects, and one of the presidents of the Royal Academy who is buried here is Sir Edwin Lutyens, an architect, while many of the memorials are of sculptors. Artists' Corner would be preferable. The graves include those of Reynolds, West, Lawrence, Turner, Leighton, Millais, Poynter, and Holman Hunt, while two American artists, Abbey and Sargent, have wall-memorials.

A brass tablet on the left bears the names of certain people who were buried in Old St. Paul's, among them John of Gaunt, who was buried with his first wife, "Blanche the Duchesse" of Chaucer's verse; Dean Colet; Sir William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; Sir Philip Sidney; Van Dyck the painter, who has a wall-monument here; and Sir Christopher Hatton.

The Chapel of St. Faith is so called after a church of that name, which stood on the east of Old St. Paul's. On its demolition in 1256 the parishioners had part of the crypt allotted to them. When the Great Fire of 1666 arose the Stationers' Company stored books—to the number of 100,000, it is said—in St. Faith's—under-St. Paul's for safety, but they were destroyed by the fire. Many rare works must have been among them. Lectures are given in the chapel at certain times.

In St. Faith's are the graves of Bishops Creighton and Winnington-Ingram, and of Dean Milman, Dean Gregory, and Canon Liddon. Here, too, lie the musicians, Sullivan, Parry, and Boyce.

On returning along the nave of the crypt the model of Old St. Paul's, to which reference has already been made here, will be seen on the right. The grave of General Picton, who fell at Waterloo, is passed, and then one reaches the massive sarcophagus of Cornish porphyry that is the tomb of Wellington. A little beyond it, on the left, is the memorial of Florence Nightingale (who was buried, by her own wish, at East Wellow, Hants.), and ahead is the grave of Nelson, surmounted by a black marble sarcophagus that formed part of an elaborate tomb designed by Benedetto da Rovezzano, a Florentine artist. The tomb was formerly at Windsor Castle and ere he fell from power Cardinal Wolsey intended that it should be his own sepulchre in what is now the Albert Memorial Chapel there. Nelson lies in a coffin that was made from the timber of the French line-of-battle ship *L'Orient*, which was taken at the Nile. Left and right, respectively, lie Nelson's comrades-in-arms, Collingwood and Northesk; and on the left also are the graves of Jellicoe and Beatty. Nearby is that of Keyes. In a recess on the north side of the nave are the graves of Wolseley, Roberts, and the murdered Sir Henry Wilson. Others buried in this part of the crypt include the colonial administrators, Sir George Grey and Sir Bartle Frere.

*The Dome Galleries.* The upper parts of St. Paul's—accessible to the public from the south aisle of the nave—comprise the Whispering Gallery, around the lower part of the interior of the dome; and the Stone Gallery, which encircles the exterior and—weather permitting—commands fine prospects over London. Another feature that is shown is the Library, which is above the Chapel of St. Michael and St. George. Besides a valuable collection of books and MSS., it contains many notable exhibits, including personal mementoes of Wren. The St. Paul's muniments, many of which have been printed, are of profound interest.

## THE TOWER OF LONDON

The official title is Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress of the Tower of London. Technically, the Tower is a castle of the concentric type. An irregular square in plan, it consists of an Outer and an Inner Ward, which are defined by two circuits of fortified curtain-walls. The narrow lane between these walls—the southern division is called Water Lane—is the Outer Ward, and the spacious area that they enclose is the Inner Ward. Including the moat and Tower Wharf, the ground covered is 18 acres, while the area within the outer wall is about 12 acres. Rising above all is the great square tower—the White Tower—that was built by the Conqueror 850 years ago and gives its name to the castle which has been developed from it.

The White Tower was built within the south-east angle of the wall of London, the architect being Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester. Rufus, the Conqueror's son, "built a wall about the Tower" but the site and form of this wall are conjectural. The existing curtain-walls can be assigned to the Richard I—Edward I period (1189-1306), much of the work having been done by Henry III (1216-1272), the Wakefield Tower and the water-gatehouse, called properly St. Thomas's Tower and popularly Traitors' Gate, and certain other features dating from his time. Additions and changes were made by later sovereigns.

As seen today the Tower of London reflects the scheme of restoration and other improvements carried out in the last century by Anthony Salvin, an English architect who was an authority on medieval strongholds.

The Main Guard and part of the neighbouring Hospital Block were destroyed in the blitz of September, 1940, and the North Bastion—a modern addition to the outer wall—was torn out and fell, a solid mass of masonry, into the moat. The wall has been restored without it.

Notices on the Tower generally concentrate on its history as a prison, as though there were little else to record. The Tower was and is, indeed, the premier prison of the realm. Captive kings and princes held to ransom were lodged in the Tower, but were not treated as

## THE CITY OF LONDON

ordinary prisoners, like over-ambitious barons, the victims of royal resentment, political feuds, and religious dissensions, for whom release often meant the scaffold. That chapter in the history of the Tower has long been closed, however. Prisoners of recent years have been enemy spies, who met in the Tower the fate which they knew would be the penalty of their actions, if detected and caught.

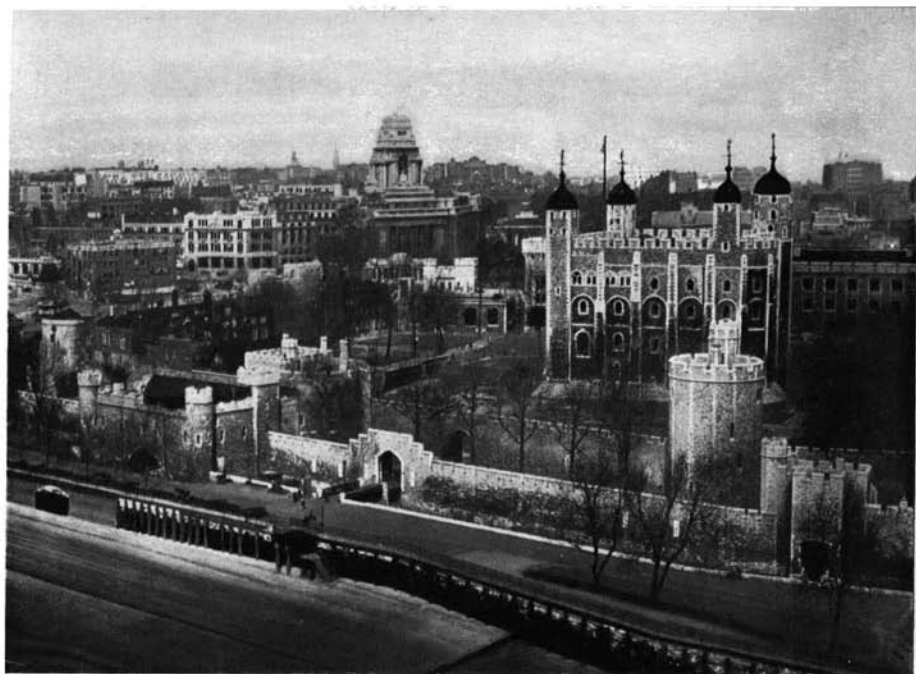
The Tower of London has been many things besides a prison. Through its being a royal palace, courts of justice were held in the Tower. The Tower Sessions were removed by James I, but in later times a Court of Requests, in Stepney, with a Steward appointed by the Constable, dealt with offences of debt, trespass, and covenants in the Liberties. From their palace in the Tower the sovereigns went in stately pageantry to



A YEOMAN WARDER

Westminster for coronation, amid the acclamations of the people. Charles II was the last to make the customary progress. Subsidiary to its being a fortress, the Tower was the depot and the workshop of the Crown, and it was also a naval station. Off Tower Wharf the king's ships were moored, and in the Tower their stores and equipment were kept. The Plantagenet records have frequent mention of the *Nicholas* and other "Ships of the Tower," as they were called.

Today Tower Wharf is set with a long array of guns, of various periods and nations, most of them bearing inscriptions. Here the artillery of today fires salutes on anniversaries of the birth, accession, and coronation of the sovereign, and also on certain other occasions, for Tower Wharf is a saluting-base of London. The salutes are fired by the Honourable Artillery Company of the City. Like the Moat Garden, the Wharf is a resort of City workers in lunch-time interludes, and the views of the Pool and the shipping are ever an attraction. Young London bathes and paddles on the foreshore, though time was—as a proclamation of 1350 testifies—when anyone bathing in the Thames here or in the moat did so "on forfeiture of life and limb."



THE TOWER OF LONDON

A stairway to the foreshore came from the *Rawalpindi*—a P. & O. liner converted to an armed cruiser—which was sunk by two German battle cruisers in 1939.

For centuries the Tower was a munition factory. From it came longbows for Crecy and for Agincourt. In the Tower guns were made and repaired. The Artillery House is mentioned in 1428, and guns were made and mended before that and for long afterwards. A magazine was in the Tower. In Stuart times, hundreds of barrels of powder were in the White Tower ! When the Great Fire of London was raging the king and Evelyn, as the diarist relates, were worried about the powder in the Tower. In later times Hyde Park was given the benefit of the magazine.

The Wardrobe and the Ordnance were in the Tower. These departments were early ministries of munitions. The Wardrobe became the accountants', purchasing, and stores department of the Crown : it kept the cost of war, supplied armour and clothing, and weapons and missiles, and had dumps in various parts of the country. The Board of Ordnance was taken over by the War Office in 1855, but an offspring of it is the Ordnance Survey that is now at Chessington, for the early O.S. maps were "Engraved in the Drawing Room in the Tower of London," as is inscribed on them. The Tower Officers of the Ordnance began the survey of Britain.

## THE CITY OF LONDON

A mint—the Mint—was in the Tower, as was a money exchange. The Tower pound and half-pound were the standard of the currency. Anyone lucky enough to have some, could take his gold and silver bullion to the Tower Mint and have it made into coin of the realm. To the Mint came the cash and other valuables of the City bankers and the merchants for safe-keeping. Another aspect of the Tower as a safe-deposit is seen in the treasure that was captured by Drake on his circumnavigation having been stored in a vault below the old Jewel House. Later Blake brought a contribution to the Tower—a nest-egg for the hard-up Commonwealth.

In the Wakefield Tower—where now the treasures of the Tower in the form of the Regalia are displayed—was once a public library. It consisted of a large part of the State archives all nicely indexed, and of convenient access for the Tudor and later antiquaries. In the time of Anne a yearly ticket cost 10s. and the hours were from 8 till 12 in the morning and from 2 till 6 in the afternoon.

Although a part of the Tower and its Liberty—the latter includes Tower Hill and Trinity Square—are within the site of the old wall of London, the Tower and the Liberty are in the metropolitan borough of Stepney. On Ascension Day in every third year the bounds of the Liberty are beaten, an ancient and colourful ceremony. It is attended by either the Constable or the Lieutenant, the Major and Resident Governor, the Chaplain of the Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, the Master Gunner Within the Tower, the Yeoman Gaoler with the axe, the Yeomen Warders, and the children of the Tower with their wands and the longest memories that are to be. The bounds were beaten in 1954 from which future dates can be deduced. The time is 11.30 a.m. The Yeomen Warders, about 40 in number, are army sergeants of long and meritorious service, and they rank as sergeants-major. They are *not* Beefeaters, this term being peculiar to the Yeomen of the Guard. The Warders wear a similar Tudor costume, but without the cross-belt. The Tower and the Liberty were formerly two of the twenty-one Tower Hamlets, the militia of which were raised by the Constable of the Tower and not by the Lord Lieutenant of the county.

## THE ROYAL EXCHANGE

The idea of a Bourse or Exchange as a meeting-place for City Merchants came from Sir Richard Gresham in 1537. The actual building was carried out by his son, Sir Thomas Gresham, with the help of the citizens who subscribed for a site. The foundation stone was laid on June 7th, 1566, and on December 22nd, 1568, the Merchants held their first meeting at the new Exchange.

Gresham's building was modelled on the Bourse at Antwerp, where he had spent much time as a financial agent of the Crown, and which was well known to the London Merchants through their cloth trade



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE

with the Netherlands. The Exchange enclosed an open quadrangle which had two colonnades, one above the other, on all four sides. The upper colonnade was called the Pawn and was lined with a hundred small shops, from the rent of which Gresham hoped to recover some of his outlay. Thus the Exchange began its long history as a fashionable bazaar as well as a gathering place for Merchants.

On January 23rd, 1571, Queen Elizabeth I dined with Gresham at his house in Bishopsgate, and was afterwards shown over the Exchange. So pleased was she with his work that she commanded that it should in future be called the Royal Exchange. Gresham died in 1579, and he entrusted the Royal Exchange to the Corporation and his livery company, the Mercers'.

The Royal Exchange was destroyed in the Great Fire, rebuilt by Edward Jarman, and once again was destroyed by fire in 1838.

The present Royal Exchange is one of the finest works of Sir William Tite. To reveal the fine Corinthian portico the Corporation demolished Bank Buildings, a wedge-shaped range of offices that covered what is now the open space on the west. Westmacott's sculpture in the pediment of the portico represents Commerce attended by a Lord Mayor, an Alderman and a Common Councilman, and other figures symbolic of lands with which the City trades. On the east front of the clock tower at the other end of the building is the gilded grasshopper that was the device of the Greshams and is a relic of the previous exchanges. Other such relics are a portion of the stones with which the quadrangle



## THE CITY OF LONDON

was paved. The third Royal Exchange, like its predecessors, was an open quadrangle, but a heavy snowstorm of 1882 led to its being roofed over, and this prepared the way for it to become an Art Gallery.

The inception of the quadrangle as a picture gallery was due to Lord Leighton's gift in 1893 of his *Phoenicians trading with the Ancient Britons*. This gave impulse to companies and individuals to commission artists to paint other pictures, so that in time the twenty-four main panels into which the walls of the quadrangle are divided became adorned with paintings of incidents in City and national history, and on the eight smaller panels that intervene are portraits of noted merchants and financiers. In the quadrangle are statues of Queen Victoria, the Prince Consort, Queen Elizabeth I and Charles II, and a bust of Abraham Lincoln. Occasional art and other exhibitions are held in the quadrangle, and at Christmastide carols are sung there—a seasonable feature that was initiated by Lloyd's choir.

The Royal Exchange chimes were restored after the war and were put into motion on January 20th, 1950, by Miss G. Rowland, the Deputy Lady Mayoress. The chimes have fourteen English, Scottish and Welsh airs, and also "The Maple Leaf for ever" from Canada and "Waltzing Matilda" from Australia, and four of these airs, with a weekly change, are rung at three-hourly intervals from 6 a.m.

The shops and offices of the Royal Exchange are the latter-day version of Gresham's Pawn. The cable "shops" in the Threadneedle Street front get into touch with far-off lands in as many minutes as it once took City merchants weeks or months to do. In the later Victorian era the clock that records Greenwich and New York time was a novelty that every youngster had to be shown. From 1796 until 1928 Lloyd's Corporation were at the Royal Exchange, where other assurance enterprises are still located.

Nowadays there are many Exchanges in the City, as well as halls for meetings, and the big companies have their board-rooms, which serve a like purpose. Meetings of business folk in the Royal Exchange are thus only occasional, but an hour daily is reserved for them.

### The Guildhall Museum

The Guildhall Museum was reopened at the Royal Exchange on June 29th, 1955. Formerly housed in a room below the Library at Guildhall, it lost its home during the war and had had latterly very cramped quarters in Guildhall. Then the generosity of the Gresham Committee made it possible for the exhibition side of the Museum to move to the Royal Exchange for the time being. Here, with new cases and far more room, the exhibits from this famous collection can be seen to better advantage.

New finds on show include the 16th-century figure of Christ found in 1954 beneath the Mercers' Chapel in Cheapside, the Mithras sculptures and other finds from the Roman Temple on Walbrook, and many



Roman tools and objects from the bed of the Walbrook, forty feet below street level, found in the early summer of 1955.

Old finds, not exhibited since the war, include a statue of a Roman soldier from Camomile Street, and many other sculptures of this date from the City, found in the 19th century.

## THE TEMPLE

Although nearly all of it is on the City side of Temple Bar, the Temple is a distinct precinct or liberty, controlled by the Benchers of the two Honourable Societies of the Inner and the Middle Temple. It is extra-parochial, and—like Westminster Abbey—the church is a Royal Peculiar. So far as the general public are concerned, the ways in the Temple are permissive only, and on Sundays, public holidays, and also on Ascension Day, they are closed to all save tenants and residents, and their visitors. Otherwise, on weekdays the lanes and passages of the Temple are as free to the well-behaved as the Queen's highway. Most of the chambers in the Temple are occupied by lawyers.

With their gardens and leafy courts the two Inns of the Temple recall Oxford and Cambridge colleges, and the analogy is the more apt because the Inns of Court—the other two are Lincoln's and Gray's—constitute a university of the law (Stow indeed calls the Inns a university), which, for antiquity, ranks next to Oxford and Cambridge among the universities of Britain. At Oxford and Cambridge the mortarboard and gown are conspicuous; wig and gown are their counterpart in the Temple.

During the war the Temple was grievously damaged, the Church and the Inner Temple Hall and many of the ranges of chambers being ruined, but much restoration has been effected and more is proceeding.

The first London house of the Knights Templars was between Chancery Lane and Holborn Bars, where Southampton Buildings now mark the site. Removal to the more congenial riverside took place in c. 1160. The order was founded in c. 1100—a few years after the Crusades began—for the protection of pilgrims journeying to the holy places in Palestine. It began in a modest way, and in time, through coming directly under the Pope, it became one of the most opulent orders in Christendom, with innumerable estates in many lands. Besides the one in the Temple, four of their round churches survive in England, and a Hertfordshire property was Baldock, which name is a variant of Baghdad, and persists in the baldacchinos of churches, which were originally of the cloth of gold for which Baghdad was famous.

The ostensible purpose of the Templars lapsed with the expulsion of the Christians from the East about 1291. The Templars had become bankers and money-lenders, and besides their own wealth they held a good deal of the wealth of other people, for—like the goldsmiths of

## THE CITY OF LONDON

later times—they were entrusted with the valuables of princes, nobles, and merchants. Edward I made a raid on the Temple, like the one that Charles I made on the Mint. The affluence of the Templars aroused jealousy in many quarters. The suppression of the order by Pope Clement V in 1312, however, was due chiefly to the greed and guile of Philip the Fair of France, in which country it was effected with gross cruelty. Philip's daughter Isabella was the wife of Edward II.

The English properties of the Templars passed to the rival order of St. John of Jerusalem the Knights Hospitallers, some remains of whose London headquarters are in Clerkenwell. It was not until about 1338 that they obtained the London Temple. Meanwhile the portion of it west of Temple Bar had been leased by Edward II to the Bishop of Exeter, and here in later times was the mansion of Queen Elizabeth's impetuous Earl of Essex as street-names testify. The rest of the Temple was leased by the Hospitallers to certain bodies of professors and students of the law, hence the two legal societies of today. At the Reformation the Hospitallers' lands passed to the Crown, and in 1609 the lawyers' lease of the main division of the Temple was made a freehold. That the Temple should pass to schools of law is curious, in that it was from the Temple that Henry III issued his mandate of 1234 ordering schools of civil law to quit the City, which explains why the region on the west of the City became the quarter of the lawyers.

From Fleet Street there are two main entries to the Temple, one being the Inner Temple gateway in the arch of No. 17, the other the Wren gatehouse of the Middle Temple, a few yards east of Temple Bar. The former gateway leads to the church; our way to it will be by the Middle Temple. Many of the buildings bear the *Agnus Dei* (the lamb with the nimbus and banner) that is the device of the Middle Temple, and others the Pegasus or winged horse of the Inner Temple.

From the gatehouse Middle Temple Lane descends steeply to the gardens and so to the Victoria Embankment. According to Shakespeare (*King Henry VI*, I, ii, IV), it was in the Temple Gardens, where roses grew in his time, that the rival Yorkists and Lancastrians plucked the emblems of strife. No roses grow in the gardens today, but when times are kind it is on the trim lawns that the Benchers and their friends display their roses and other blooms in friendly rivalry at the Temple Flower Show.

At the beginning of Middle Temple Lane a picturesque 17th-century building, with an overhang above the footwalk, gives an inkling of the pre-Fire byways of the City. Time was when the City carters claimed right of way from sunrise to sunset in this narrow, sloping lane. On the right some temporary offices mark the site of the bombed Brick Court, which bore the date 1704. In one of the destroyed houses the poet Goldsmith lived, and it was here that he died on April 4th, 1774, at the early age of forty-six.



IN THE TEMPLE PRECINCTS

## THE CITY OF LONDON

Just beyond is Middle Temple Hall, dating from 1574. It is of brick, and this, in conjunction with Spenser's "bricky courts" of the Temple, rebuts suggestions that Brick Court was the first to be built of that material. The interior—with panelled walls, a finely-carved screen, a minstrels' gallery, a superb hammerbeam roof, and stained-glass windows and other features—is a harmony of surpassing beauty. There are also portraits of sovereigns; and Lectors (Readers), Benchers, and other members of the Inn are commemorated by mural panels and armorial glass. In term-time a centuries-old custom of a blast on a horn announces that repasts are ready. The hall is the refectory or banqueting-hall, though, like Great Halls generally, it is used at times for other purposes. A table is said to be made of timber from Drake's *Golden Hind*. Both Inns claim Drake as an honorary member: his patron, Sir Christopher Hatton—whose crest was a golden hind—was of the Inner Temple. The Inns of Court were once notable for their plays and masques—they were as theatre-clubs in times when there were restrictions against public theatres. In Middle Temple Hall *Twelfth Night* was staged by the company of which Shakespeare was a sharer or partner. His fellow-dramatist, Francis Beaumont, wrote a *Masque of the Inner Temple and Gray's Inn*; and William Browne one called *An Inner Temple Masque*. The Middle Temple Hall was struck more than once during the raids, but the damage has been repaired. The hall is open to the public on weekdays from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. In August and September there is no afternoon interval.

On the west of the hall is the ruined Middle Temple Library, which was a good Gothic building by H. R. Abraham. It was built in 1861, on a site that was once part of the grounds of Essex House.

Fountain Court must, of course, receive the customary note that it was the little Eden of Ruth Pinch and John Westlock in *Martin Chuzzlewit*. The Temple figures in other works by Dickens, as *Barnaby Rudge*, *Great Expectations* and *A Tale of Two Cities*. The adjacent New Court communicates with the Outer Temple, which is in Westminster and is part of the Duchy of Lancaster estate.

In Middle Temple Lane, just beyond the Hall, is a long new range of red-brick chambers. On the north side of the carriageway here stood the old houses of Crown Office Row, the birthplace of Charles Lamb. The walk that leads past the garden gates—they are dated 1730—was the parade of Lamb's essay, *The Old Benchers of the Inner Temple*. Higher up in Middle Temple Lane, facing Brick Court, is an archway that leads into Pump Court, which is mentioned by this name in 1620. A pump is still here. The houses were of the type built after the Great Fire of London, and in which the Temple—despite changes of peace and war—is so rich. The south side of the court was shattered in the blitz, and a like misfortune erased the Wren cloister range at the east end: but the court has now been restored on harmonious lines.

On the east of the cloister is the Temple Church, and, to the right, stood the Inner Temple Hall and Library (by Sydney Smirke) that were destroyed in the raid of May, 1941, when the church also was stricken. A new library at No. 1, King's Bench Walk (the row of 17th-century houses on the eastern verge of the Temple) was opened by King George VI in July, 1949. The King was Treasurer of the Inner Temple. The foundation stone of the new Hall (by Sir Hubert Worthington) was laid by the Queen on November 13th, 1952.

The restoration of the Temple Church is now proceeding. Damage was severe indeed, the memorials, the fittings, the decorative work—including the stained-glass windows, and other features—being nearly all destroyed, and the edifice left a roofless, gaping ruin. The fabric has now been rebuilt. A new east window, designed by leading artists in painted glass, is to be given by the Glaziers' Company of the City.

Of the nine recumbent effigies, dating from the era of the Templars, that were in the Round or Nave, only one escaped destruction. It is of Robert de Ros, who died in 1227, and was a stout opponent of King John.

The Temple Church—the dedication is St. Mary the Virgin—was consecrated by the Patriarch of Jerusalem in 1185, and the Round dates from that time. The oblong or chancel replaced the original one in 1240. The Round is typical of the churches of the Templars and of the Hospitallers also. The plan was adapted from a temple near the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, in which city both orders had their origin. Before the bombing occurred the Temple Church was an architectural glory. The Round was an outstanding example of Norman Transitional, that is, the blending of the Late Norman and the new Gothic—the porch, indeed, is of Gothic feeling; while the chancel was an exquisite example of Early English, or first phase of Gothic.

## BRIDGES

### London Bridge

London Bridge is an ancient institution of the City in more ways than one, for the revenue of the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation of London comes from properties that were given for the upkeep of Old London Bridge and which have financed the cost of the construction of the four Corporation bridges that span the Thames. From the same funds the bridges are maintained.

The Romans had a bridge at London, as had the Saxons. The Old London Bridge of history, legend, romance and nursery-rhyme, was designed by Peter, the priest of St. Mary Colechurch in Old Jewry, a church that was destroyed in the Great Fire. The bridge was under construction from 1176 to 1209, Peter having meanwhile died in 1205. It might be that the houses were an afterthought, and if so would explain the frequent collapse of parts of the bridge, which may not have been designed originally to bear such weighty superstructures. Pontage—



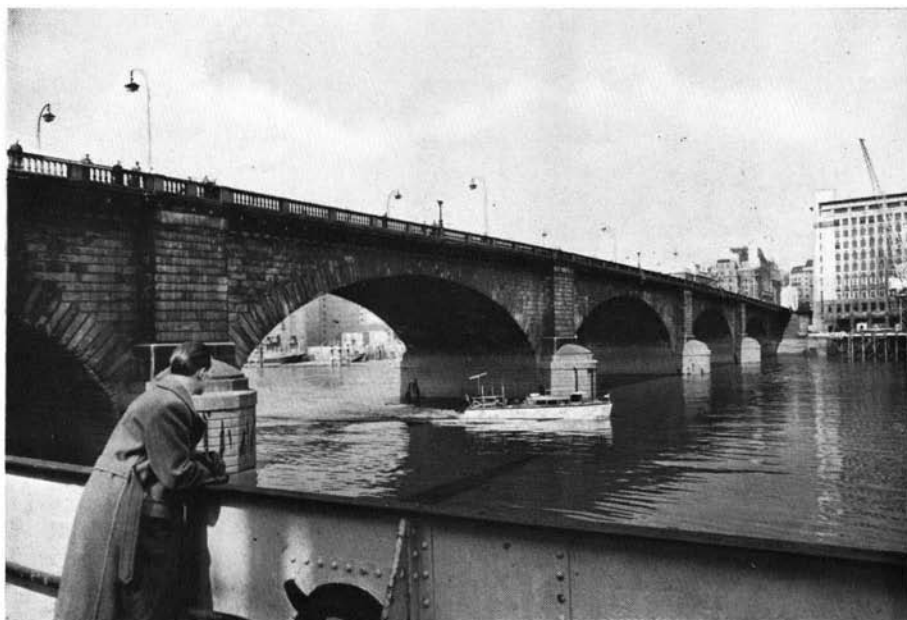
TOWER BRIDGE

tolls on goods passing over or under the bridge—was granted from time to time by the Crown, the “under” toll being levied because it was usual for the water beneath a bridge and also part of the bank at each end to be regarded as appurtenant to the bridge. The fine drawing by Canaletto, reproduced on page 21, presents the aspect of Old London Bridge much better than words can.

The present London Bridge was designed by the elder Rennie who, however, had not prepared any measured drawings before he died, and the task of reconstruction was carried out by his son, Sir John Rennie. While it was in hand it was decided to carry the bridge across Thames Street on the City side and Montaga Close on the Southwark side. The new bridge was opened by William IV in 1831, and is now the oldest Thames bridge in the County of London. In 1906 it was widened by the projection of the footwalks.

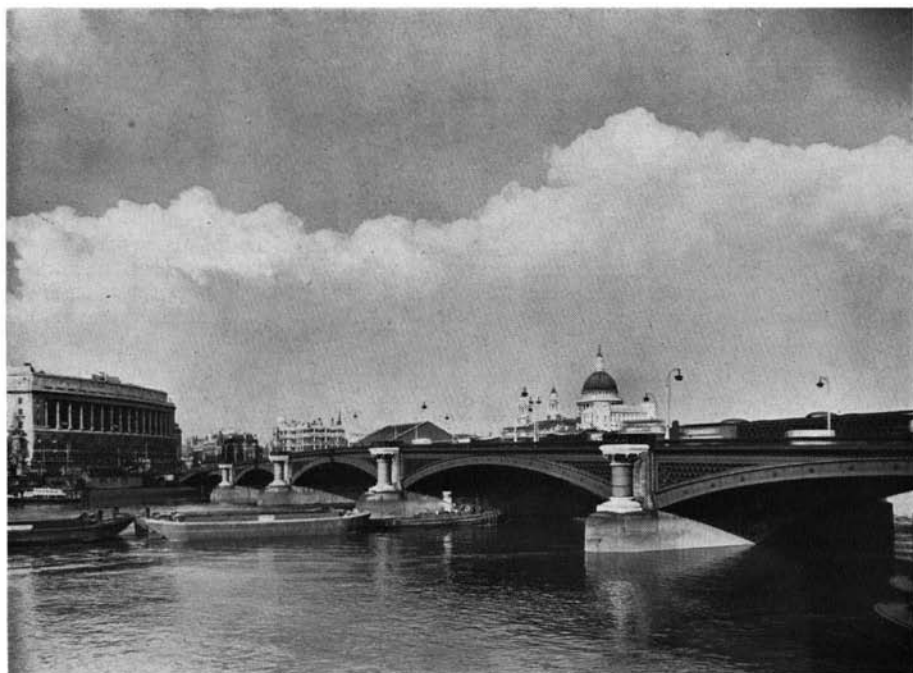
### **Blackfriars Bridge**

This, the second Thames bridge to be built and maintained out of the Bridge House Estates, was designed in its original form by the City Architect of the time, James Mylne, and was opened in 1769. It was the first Thames bridge of Classical design and semi-elliptical arches, and as such the precursor of Old Waterloo Bridge and modern London Bridge. The stability of Mylne’s bridge was impaired by the increased scour of the river caused by the removal of Old London Bridge, and its strengthening by the Corporation was done at very heavy cost.



LONDON BRIDGE

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE





## THE CITY OF LONDON

Finally, the present bridge of iron arches between massive stone piers was designed by Sir Joseph Cubitt, built, and opened by Queen Victoria, in 1869. The original width between the parapets was 70 feet, but in 1907-8 it was widened to 105 feet by the Corporation to enable the tramways, no longer in evidence, to cross the Embankment without hindering other traffic ; Blackfriars is thus the widest bridge over the Thames.

### Southwark Bridge

Southwark Bridge originated in one that was constructed by the elder Rennie for a private company and opened in 1819. In 1864 the City Corporation succeeded in getting its tolls abolished by making payments out of the City's Cash, and later, in 1868, the Corporation acquired the bridge for £200,000. The bridge was entirely reconstructed by Sir Ernest George and reopened by King George V in 1921. Southwark Bridge was severely damaged during the war, but has since been reinstated at a cost of £80,000.

### Tower Bridge

Although Tower Bridge spans the river from Stepney to Bermondsey and no part of it is within the City boundary, it was built by the City Corporation at a cost of £800,000 plus nearly as much for the approaches. It was designed by Sir John Wolfe Barry, the architectural features being by Sir Horace Jones, the City Architect and Surveyor at the time.

The bridge embodies bascule, cantilever and suspension features, and is of steel throughout, with a stone casing that does not impinge on the steel. The bridge is 800 feet long between abutments, the bascule section is 200 feet between the towers, the suspension spans at each side are 270 feet long, and the overhead footways are 9 feet wide and 141 feet above highwater mark.

The bascules, each weighing 1,100 tons, and with counterpoise weights of 350 tons in each case, are operated by hydraulic power. Bridge traffic is held up for only three minutes when a ship passes through the bridge, a brevity which has caused the footways—served by lifts and stairs—to pass out of use. These footways incorporate steel ties to which the braced chains of the suspension spans are attached. On an average 17 sea-going ships pass through the bridge daily, and since it was opened in 1894 the Tower Bridge has fulfilled its purpose without hitch.

## CITY CHURCHES

The churches have always been a remarkable feature of the City, and it is regrettable that so many of them should have suffered damage during the war. Before the Great Fire there were no less than 107 parish churches in the City ; of these 86 were destroyed and only 51 rebuilt—but nevertheless the parishes were kept in existence, and today the City is still divided into 107 parishes. A number of the churches



were demolished and at the outbreak of war in 1939 there remained 47 ; of these 29 were left either undamaged or capable of repair. Even so, 29 churches is a large number for so small an area, and they still make up a most important part of the City's architectural treasures.

The reorganisation of the City parishes was considered by a Diocesan Reorganisation Committee, and its proposals have been implemented by the Reorganisation Areas Measure, 1944, which was gazetted on 2nd February, 1954, and the City of London (Guild Churches) Act, 1952, which came into force in August, 1952. The result of these measures has been the division of the City Churches into parish and guild churches, and the uniting of the rural deaneries of the East and West City into one rural deanery of the City. The guild churches are free from the control of the parish in which they stand and have no duties with regard to parishioners or the holding of Sunday services.

The rebuilding or repair of City churches is proceeding subject to financial needs. St. Magnus the Martyr, St. Olave Hart Street, St. Stephen Walbrook and St. Mary Abchurch are completed or nearly so ; All Hallows Barking, St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Bride Fleet Street, St. Vedast Foster Lane and St. Lawrence Jewry are being repaired ; the structure of St. Giles Cripplegate has been repaired ; while St. Katharine Creechurch and St. James Garlickhythe have been closed as dangerous structures.

The City churches are administered by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Archdeacon of London ; meetings of the City clergy in Chapter are presided over by the Rural Dean of the City.

*NOTE.—The letters in parenthesis refer to the status of the church as parish (P), guild (G) or Ward (W). Churches without letters are those whose future is not yet decided, or which are not to be rebuilt.*

### Churches Surviving

**ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT (P).** This church in Leadenhall Street has survived not only the recent war but the Great Fire as well ; it is a rebuilding of about 1530 and a good example of Late Gothic work. The "shaft" from which it is named was a maypole which was put up outside the church for the May Day celebrations. The lower part of the tower dates from the 15th century, the upper part from the 18th ; the fine nave roof was restored in 1950. The church contains many interesting monuments and memorial windows, including the monument of John Stow of *Survey* fame ; this shows the historian busy with his pen, the quill of which is renewed yearly by the Lord Mayor.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT, West Smithfield (P).** This fine example of a Norman Priory Church is the most interesting of the pre-Great Fire churches in London, and is also the oldest surviving City

## THE CITY OF LONDON

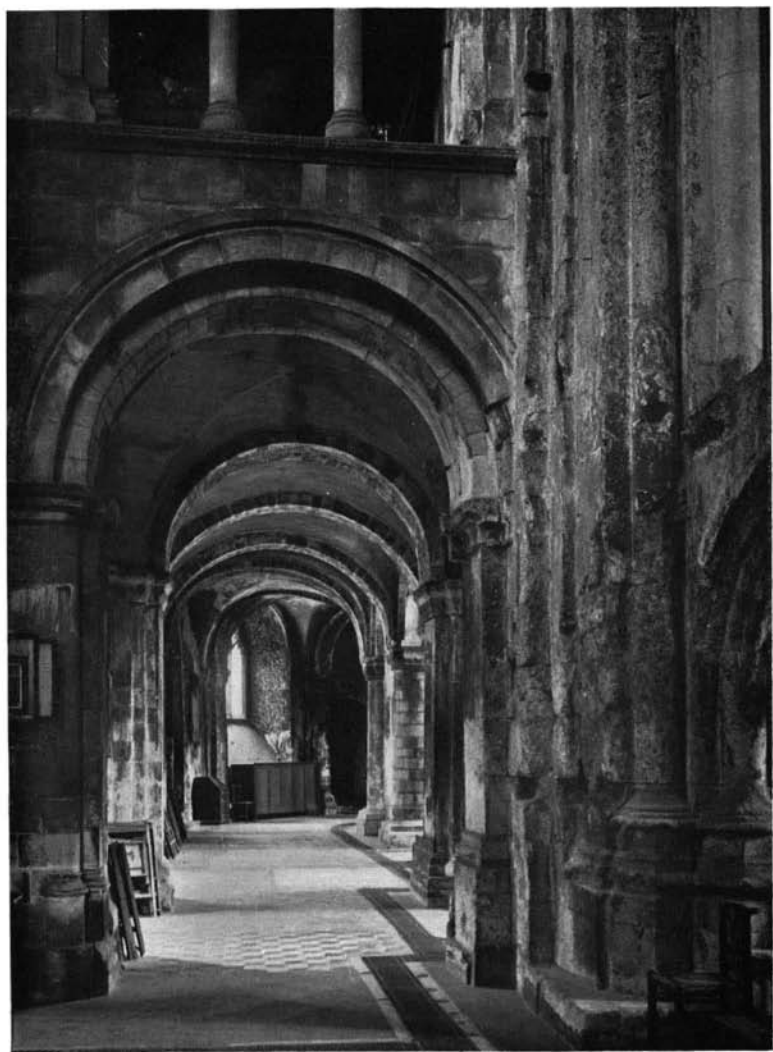
church. It was founded in 1123 by a priest named Rahere who, it is said, contracted malaria while on pilgrimage to Rome and vowed that if he recovered he would build a hospital for the poor. Furthermore, St. Bartholomew appeared to him in a vision and enjoined him to found a Priory also, and on his return to London Rahere, aided by his patron Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London, and by the citizens, founded a hospital (St. Bartholomew's or 'Bart's,' now one of the great London teaching hospitals) and a Priory. The king, Henry I, assisted in various ways and granted a fair or market to the Priory—the Bartholomew Fair that endured until 1855, becoming notorious in its later years. Afterwards the Priory came into the hands of Sir Thomas Rich who pulled much of it down.

Access to the church is gained by an Early English arch which once led to the south aisle of the nave of the priory church. Above the arch is a Tudor house which, modernised, is in use as a Rectory, and beneath it a tablet commemorating the restoration of the church by Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A., and others. A path leads through part of a graveyard—it is on the site of the nave—to the crossing, the presbytery, the ambulatory, and the Lady Chapel that are remains of the priory church. The chapel is 14th century, refaced during the restoration. The other portions of the church are largely of Rahere's time, with certain later additions and rebuildings—the latter including the north transept—and comprise an impressive example of the grandeur and massive simplicity of Norman architecture. The east walk of the cloisters also has been restored. On the north side of the sanctuary is the tomb of Rahere with effigy and other sculpture, as rebuilt in the 15th century, and there are many other fine monuments in the church.

Some of the buildings have at times been used for lay purposes, and when Benjamin Franklin was employed as assistant to printer Samuel Palmer he worked in the Lady Chapel.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW-THE-LESS (P)**, in addition to being a parish church, is the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and part of it dates from before the Great Fire. It was partly rebuilt by the elder Hardwick in 1823 and has been restored since the war. It contains some medieval carvings and a 15th-century brass, and a memorial of the wife of the founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford. In 1573 architect Inigo Jones was baptised here.

**ST. BENET'S WELSH CHURCH (G)**, in Upper Thames Street, previously known as St. Benet Pauls Wharf, is a pleasing composition by Wren in the red-brick of the post-Fire era. It is no longer a parish church and has been used by the Welsh Episcopalians since 1879. Inigo Jones was buried in the previous St. Benet's some fourteen years before its destruction in the Great Fire. A notable feature of the interior is the galleries, one of which was formerly used by the College of Arms and retains many memorials; other features are pillars coloured to resemble marble, the reredos, communion table and font.



ST. BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT

## THE CITY OF LONDON

**ST. BOTOLPH ALDERSGATE (GW)** is one of the three City churches with this dedication—originally there were four, all near City gates. It survived the Great Fire and was rebuilt in the latter half of the 18th century. Its churchyard has become known as Postmen's Park—probably from its proximity to the G.P.O. headquarters building—and is an enchanting garden containing the Geo. Fred. Watts Cloister, a loggia with memorial tablets of Heroes in Humble Life, who sacrificed their lives in endeavouring to save the lives of others. The memorials were suggested by G. F. Watts, R.A., and he is commemorated by a small bronze figure.

**ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE (P)** is the second of the City churches dedicated to the Saxon saint of Boston. It is probably pre-Conquest in origin and survived the Fire, but the present church is by George Dance the elder and dates from 1744; it is not orientated, the altar being at the northern end. Interesting tombs include two of personages executed on Tower Hill—Lord Darcy and Sir Nicholas Carew—while a mummified head is said to be that of Henry Grey, Marquess of Dorset, father of Lady Jane Grey, who suffered a similar fate.

**ST. BOTOLPH BISHOPSGATE (P)**. This church, first recorded in the 13th century, is unusual in having its spire at the east end; it was rebuilt by James Gold in the 1720's. It has a cheerful interior, redecorated in the 19th century and contains a memorial of Sir Paul Pindar (1565-1650), one of the greatest financial magnates of his time, who is buried in the vaults; here too Edward Alleyn (1566) and John Keats (1795) were baptised. The large churchyard is laid out as an attractive garden. Near the church is a neat brick building that was once a church school—it has two really good coloured figures of a boy and a girl beside the door—and in 1952 was opened as the hall of the Fanmakers' Company by its Royal Freeman, H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester.

**ST. CLEMENT EASTCHEAP (P)**. This church in King William Street is one of the Wren rebuildings after the Great Fire, the original church having been first referred to in the 13th century. It has been altered since Wren's time, and the red brick has been covered with stucco. This is the "St. Clements" of the oranges and lemons nursery rhyme.

**ST. DUNSTAN-IN-THE-WEST, Fleet Street (G)**. By John Shaw, this replaced a pre-Fire church pulled down in 1829 as part of a street-widening scheme; it was damaged in the war but repaired and reopened in 1950. Shaw copied the fine Tower and lantern from All Saints Pavement, York. The church contains monuments from its predecessor, which was associated with many notable people. A stained-glass window commemorates Izaak Walton, whose *Compleat Angler* was "Printed by T. Maxey for Thomas Marriott in St. Dunstan's Churchyard" in 1653. Among those buried in the old church were Sir George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore; John Graunt, Draper and captain of the Trained Band, pioneer of statistical science; and the Sir



THE GATEHOUSE LEADING TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT

## THE CITY OF LONDON

Richard Hoares, father and son, Lord Mayors both. Tyndall preached here, Donne was vicar here, and here too Thomas Wentworth, Charles I's Earl of Strafford, was baptized. The clock of St. Dunstan's, with the striking figures of giants, dates from 1671 and was one of the sights of the City until the old church was demolished; it was then sold to the Marquess of Hertford and remained at St. Dunstan's Villa, his old residence in Regent's Park, until it was retrieved a few years ago by the first Viscount Rothermere, to whom Fleet Street is indebted for its restoration. The memorial of his brother, Alfred Harmsworth, Viscount Northcliffe, on the front of the church was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, P.R.A., the portrait-bust having been executed by Lady Hilton Young. The statue of Elizabeth I above the door of the adjoining vestry dates from her reign, having been formerly on the Ludgate Hill gatehouse of the old City Wall.

ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street (P). St. Edmund was the last king of the East Angles; he was born in Nuremberg and brought to England by Offa of Mercia, who made him his heir, and in 870 he was murdered by the Danes. The present church, a post-Fire rebuilding by Wren, has a pleasing exterior with tower and lead-cased steeple; it has its altar at the north end. In St. Edmund's took place the marriage of Joseph Addison to the Dowager Duchess of Warwick and Holland in 1716. On the west wall is a brass tablet to Charles Melville Hays, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, who lost his life in the *Titanic* steamship disaster.

ST. ETHELBURGA, Bishopsgate (G). This survival of the Great Fire, the present building dating from the early 15th century, is the smallest in the City. St. Ethelburga was the sister of St. Erkenwald, Bishop of London, who died in 693 and had done much to organise the diocese after the temporary rejection of Christianity by the East Saxons. The church has an association with Hudson the navigator, who is commemorated by three fine windows, by Leonard Walker, R.I., installed in 1929. One, the gift of the Hudson's Bay Company, shows Hudson and his crew attending Communion in St. Ethelburga's; in another, presented by Americans, he is seen meeting Indians on the river that bears his name; while the third depicts him and his son cast adrift by his crew. In the north-east window is late 17th-century glass bearing the arms of the City and the Saddlers' and Vintners' Companies. The wind-vane of the church is a beaver, commemorative of the offices of the Hudson's Bay Company having been beside the church.

ST. HELEN, Bishopsgate (P). The seemingly low pitch of this pre-Fire church is due mainly to the floor level being several feet below the ground-level of Bishopsgate, but this impression is dispelled on entering the building, for it is spacious and lofty. The present church is 13th and 14th century, with 15th-century and later work. It consists of north nave and south nave and a chancel, the former, originally shut off by a screen, being used by the nuns of a Benedictine priory, founded about 1212, which adjoined the church. The Parish Nave has a south



THE CHURCH OF ST. ETHELBURGA—THE SMALLEST IN LONDON



ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE

transept, in which are the chapels of the Holy Ghost and Our Lady. The architectural appeal is enhanced by the stained-glass windows and the finest array of old monuments to be seen in any parish church in the London area.

Noteworthy among the memorials in the Nuns' Choir are the wall-monument of Alderman John Robinson (d. 1599); the canopied altar-tomb of Alderman Pemberton (d. 1500); the monument of Martin Bond, chief captain of the Trained Bands of the City, which he led at Elizabeth I's Armada crisis review at Tilbury (he is shown at the entrance to a tent, with soldiers and his horse), and his father, William Bond, a redoubtable merchant adventurer; the monument that was made the tomb of Joan Alfrey (d. 1525), a canopied sepulchre, with a hagioscope or "squint" through which the nuns unable to attend service in their choir could see the elevation of the Host at the altar; there is a small monument of Sir Andrew Judd, who left to the Skinners' Company the properties which were responsible for the foundation of Tonbridge School; two altar tombs of Sir Thomas Gresham and Sir Julius Caesar (Adelmare) (d. 1636), a judge of the Court of Ad-



miralty; and a canopied monument beside the Chancel with the recumbent figure of a man in armour, of Sir William Pickering, scholar, courtier and diplomat (d. 1575).

Returning to the west end, above the War Memorial is the Shakespeare window, a gift from a Canadian in 1884, and nearby the vault in which Francis Bancroft, whose bequests led to the foundation of the Bancroft School of the Drapers' Company, is buried. In the Parish Nave are the superb altar-tomb monument of Sir John Spencer, Lord Mayor in 1594, and a wall-monument of Alderman Staper (d. 1606), "the greatest merchant of his tyme; the chieftest actor in the discovere of the trade of Turkey and East India." In the transept and Chapel of the Holy Ghost are the medieval altar-tombs of John de Oteswich and Sir John Crosby, and on the floor of the chapels are some old brasses, two being of 15th-century rectors of St. Martin Outwich—many monuments were brought to St. Helen's when St. Martin Outwich was pulled down in 1874. The fine west window of the church has figures of ten notables—Crosby, Judd, Martin Bond, Pickering, Gresham, Spencer, Adelmare, Alberico Gentile, Hooke and Bancroft.

ST. JAMES GARLICKHYTHE, Upper Thames Street (P), was damaged in the war and repaired, but has since been temporarily closed as a dangerous structure. It was a characteristic work by Wren in Portland stone, with a dedication to St. James the Greater, the Compostella saint whose day was once celebrated by the "Please remember the grotto!" of London children. The interior of the church has good woodwork, stained-glass windows, elaborate sword-rests, many memorials and a fine Father Smith organ, and in a cupboard the mummified body of an unknown man is preserved. Garlickhythe comes, according to Stow, from the fact that "of old time, on the bank of the river of Thames, near to this church, garlick was usually sold."

ST. KATHERINE CREECHURCH, Leadenhall Street (G). The dedication of this church is to the St. Katherine of Alexandria who was sentenced to die on the wheel which, however, was destroyed when she touched it, and she was then beheaded. "Cree" is a corruption of Christ—hence Christchurch, from its being originally built in the grounds of the Christchurch Priory founded in 1108. The present church survived the Great Fire, and is an early 17th-century rebuilding, traditionally by Inigo Jones. It was damaged during the war and has been temporarily closed as a dangerous structure. The "Catherine wheel" east window commemorates St. Katherine, and there are many fine monuments, notably to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton (d. 1571), Chief Butler of England, and to Sir John Gayer (Lord Mayor 1646-47), who bequeathed £200 for the poor and the preaching of a yearly sermon—still carried on—in memory of his escape on encountering a lion when travelling in the desert.

ST. MAGNUS, Lower Thames Street (P), is dedicated to the saint of the Orkney saga and originated in Saxon times, for it is mentioned in

## THE CITY OF LONDON

1067. The present church is by Wren and it is often said he formed the archway under the tower to provide a passage for pedestrians to and from Old London Bridge ; the Bridge had no sidewalks, however, until the houses were removed, and it was then that the archway was formed. St. Magnus' has a fine carved pulpit, a good reredos, elaborate sword-rests and other noteworthy fittings ; and among the memorials is one to Miles Coverdale, translator of the Scriptures, who was a rector of the previous church. It was damaged in the war, and has been restored.

ST. MARGARET LOTHBURY (PW). Situated behind the Bank of England, St. Margaret's is a pleasing building by Wren and is now the church of seven parishes—two of which had their churches destroyed in the Great Fire, while the churches of the others, all by Wren, have been demolished, all save the tower of one of them, St. Olave Jewry, in nearby Iremonger Lane. Some relics of the demolished churches are at St. Margaret's, notably a fine carved screen that came from All Hallows-the-Great in Thames Street, to which it had been presented by the merchants of the Hanseatic League.

ST. MARGARET PATTEENS, Eastcheap (G). The name is properly "Patins," after an early benefactor. St. Margaret Pattens is a Wren church, and the tower and lead-sheathed spire, rising to 200 feet, suggest the Gothic feeling of the church as a whole. The interior has some fine woodwork and sword-rests, the pulpit has an old hour-glass as a check on the length of sermons, and there is an Italian painting of Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane. One of the two canopied pews was used by Wren, who often attended service here.

ST. MARTIN, Ludgate Hill (G). This church stood just within the line of the City wall at Ludgate, and there are remains of the City wall nearby. It is by Wren and has a characteristic interior, with good woodwork and tasteful windows. The "weathering" of the Portland stone façade in the form of a cross was devised in a cleaning process some years ago. Inside are a Flemish painting of St. Martin of Tours dividing his cloak with a beggar, and an *Ascension* by West.

ST. MARY ALDERMARY, Queen Victoria Street (G)—"Aldermary" or "elder Mary" because the church is of earlier origin than any other dedicated to St. Mary in the City. The earlier church on this site, which is mentioned before the end of the 11th century, was destroyed, all save the tower, in the Great Fire. Wren adapted the tower and rebuilt the church in the Gothic style. The interior is lofty and spacious with wide aisles, and the ceiling of fan-tracery is noteworthy, though the Gothic effect is offset by shallow domes similar to those in the aisles of St. Paul's.

ST. MARY-AT-HILL (PW), off Eastcheap, partly survived the Fire, the damaged portions being rebuilt by Wren—though the parts which

survived were in their turn rebuilt in 1780 and 1830. Earliest record of the church dates from 1177. The present rather plain brick exterior masks a beautiful interior of sumptuous woodwork, tasteful windows, fine sword-rests, and other features. The Rev. Prebendary Wilson Carlile, founder of the Church Army, was rector of St. Mary-at-Hill.

**ST. MARY WOOLNOTH, Lombard Street (G).** This church may have had a Saxon origin, but the first reference to it comes towards the end of the 12th century. It survived the Great Fire only to be demolished in 1716, and was rebuilt by Nicholas Hawksmoor, probably the best-known of Wren's pupils. Both within and without, St. Mary Woolnoth is one of the most impressive churches in London.

**ST. MICHAEL CORNHILL (P).** A Saxon foundation, having been given to the Abbey at Evesham in 1055. The present church was built by Wren after the Great Fire, but has been much altered since his time by various architects, including Sir Gilbert Scott; the pinnacled tower is reminiscent of Magdalen College at Oxford. The church has stained-glass windows and many memorials, among them being some of the Cowper family of which the poet was a member. In the churchyard were buried the father and grandfather of John Stow of the *Survey of London*, and here also was buried the father of Gray the poet.

**ST. MICHAEL, PATERNOSTER ROYAL (GW),** is a Wren church that was damaged by a flying bomb but has been repaired. "Paternoster" comes from nearby Paternoster Lane, while "Royal" is a corruption of La Reole, near Bordeaux, wine merchants of which place had a quarter in the Vintry. The interior has good woodwork and a painting by John Hilton of St. Mary Magdalene anointing the feet of Christ; there was a stained-glass window to the memory of "Dick" Whittington, four times Mayor of London, who lived in a house adjoining. Whittington rebuilt St. Michael's and by his will established in his house a college for priests, choristers and almsfolk—the almshouses are now on Highgate Hill; he was buried in St. Michael's.

**ST. OLAVE, Hart Street (PW).** Only the tower and the outer wall and arcade of the south aisle survived the bombing in 1941, but rebuilding is in hand. It is dedicated to St. Olaf, King of Norway, who was killed in 1092 while trying to convert his countrymen; the foundation stone of the new church was laid on June 16th, 1951, by King Haakon of Norway.

**ST. PETER, CORNHILL (PW),** of Saxon origin. The present church, a post-Fire rebuilding by Wren, has good woodwork in panelling, pulpit and a finely-carved chancel screen; its slender spire is topped by a key, the emblem of St. Peter. Modern alterations have confined the glazed windows to the east end, which is aglow with stained-glass and an

## THE CITY OF LONDON

illuminated reredos. Old-time associations with the Poulterers' Company persist in an annual service that is attended by members of the guild, and by the gift of new shillings to the choirboys on Ash Wednesday, the bequest of a Poulter in 1609. A prized memento is a former keyboard of the organ—the keyboard used by Mendelssohn when he played here in 1840.

**ST. SEPULCHRE-WITHOUT-NEWGATE, Holborn Viaduct (P).** This is the largest of the City parish churches and also probably the best-displayed, its aspect being enhanced by the well-tended memorial garden of the Royal Fusiliers. It is a restoration by Wren—with later changes—of a 15th-century rebuilding (its first mention 1137) that was damaged in the Fire, and despite the Classical columns of the nave and certain other details the impress is still Gothic. The pinnacled tower and porch were features of the pre-Fire church. In the east end are some good memorial windows, on the north side being one to Sir Henry J. Wood of the Promenade Concerts, who was a choirboy at St. Sepulchre's. Near the font in the south aisle are memorials and inscriptions concerning the redoubtable Captain John Smith (1580-1631), who is buried here, and also a portrait of Pocahontas, the Indian girl who is said to have saved his life. In the church are colours of various battalions of the Royal Fusiliers; the fine window in the regiment's memorial chapel was unveiled on November 9th, 1952.

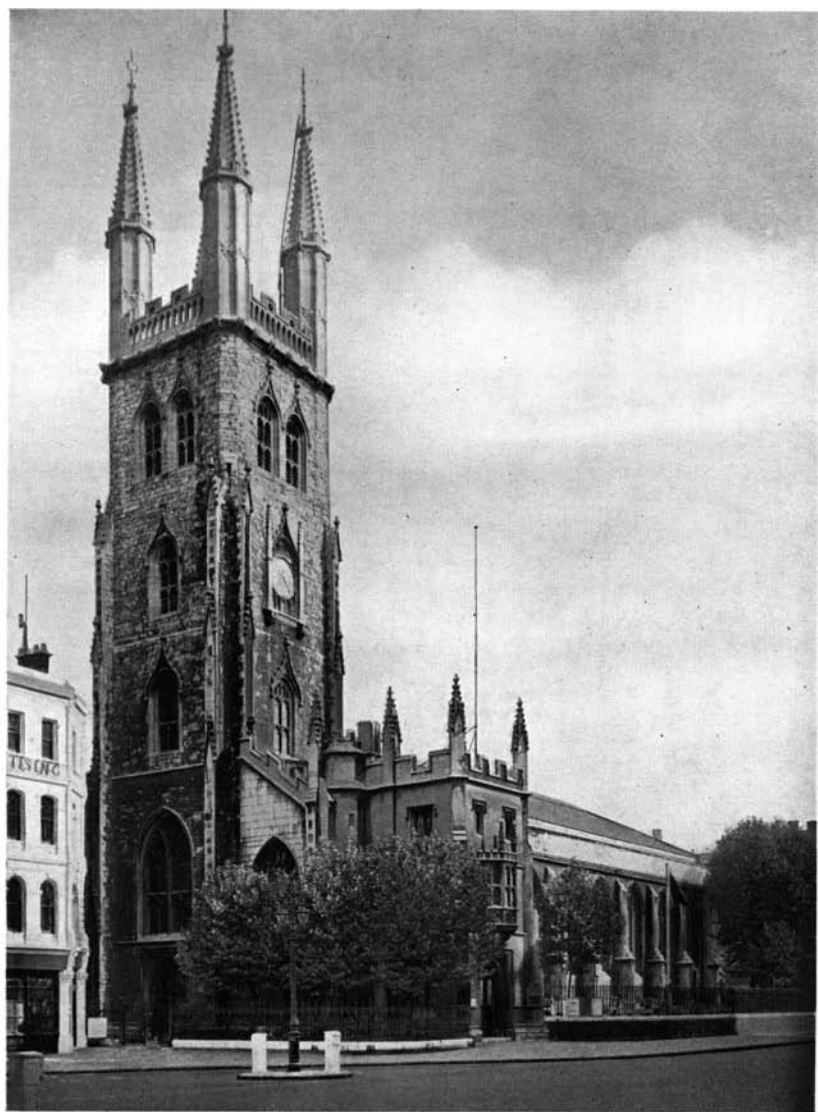
**ST. STEPHEN WALBROOK (PW).** Severely damaged in 1941, but the fabric has been repaired. St. Stephen's is of early origin and is mentioned in 1096; the present building is by Wren, and the Classical interior, crowned by a dome, is suggested to have been influenced by his design for the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is the burial place of Sir John Vanbrugh, architect of Blenheim Palace, who was a contemporary of Wren, and in the former church was buried John of Dunstable, the English composer who died in 1453.

### Churches Damaged and Closed, or Destroyed

**CHRIST CHURCH, Newgate Street.** Founded by Henry VIII, rebuilt by Wren after the Great Fire, and burnt out in December, 1940.

**ALL HALLOWS, Barking-by-the-Tower (P).** A Saxon foundation, destroyed in 1941. It is to be rebuilt as a memorial of the fallen of 1939-45, and aid is being given by Americans and Canadians. Mr. Charles Sumner Bird, of Boston, has provided 75 tons of steel; and Mr. J. W. McConnell, the Canadian newspaper owner, gave the carillon of 18 bells that was hung in the tower not long ago. The north aisle has been repaired sufficiently to form a temporary parish church and a chapel for Toc H, which was founded by the rector, the Rev. P. B. Clayton.

**ST. ALBAN'S, Wood Street.** A Wren church burnt out in 1940, said to succeed the chapel of Offa of Mercia. The tower still stands.



ST. SEPULCHRE-WITHOUT-NEWGATE



ALL HALLOWS, BARKING-BY-THE-TOWER

ST. ANDREW, Holborn (G). Another church rebuilt by Wren ; it survived the Fire of 1666 but not the fire of 1941. Here Disraeli was baptized as a boy of 12.

ST. ANNE AND ST. AGNES, Gresham Street. Originally 13th century, rebuilt by Wren, and partly burnt out in 1940.

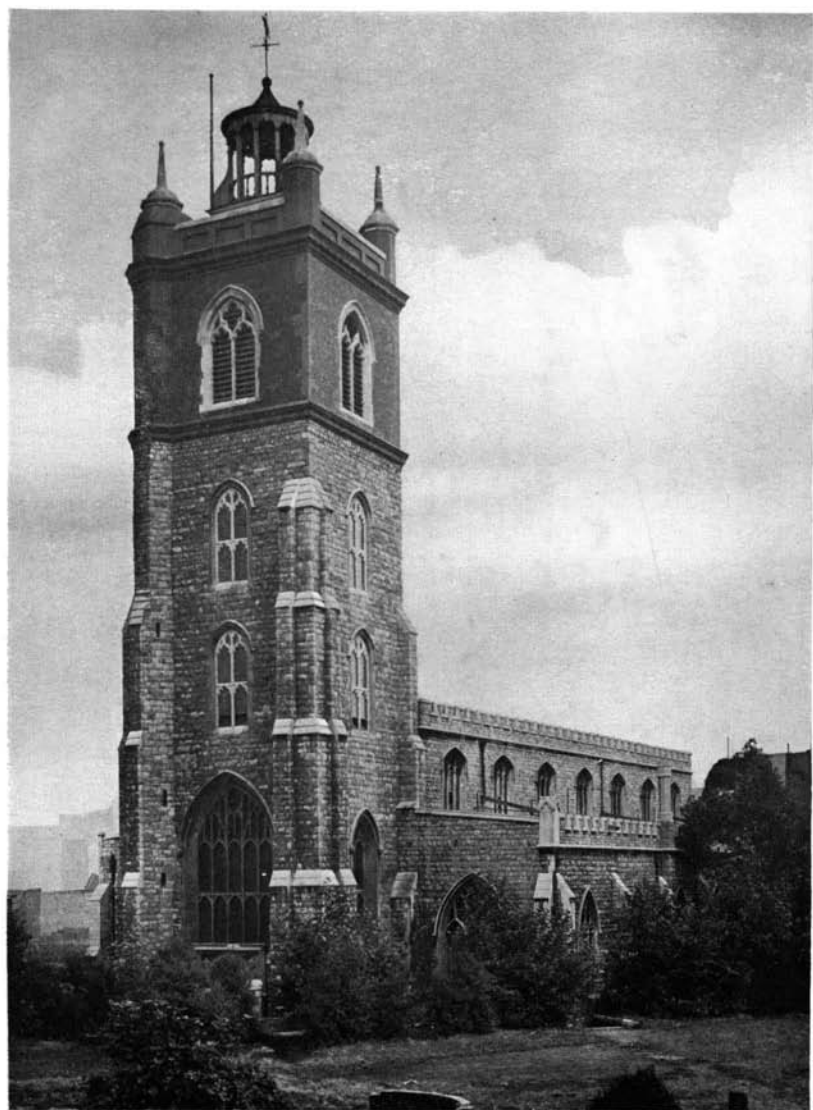
ST. AUGUSTINE, Watling Street, first mentioned in 1148, rebuilt by Wren, and burnt out in 1941. The Rev. R. H. Barham of *Ingoldsby Legends* fame was among its rectors.

ST. BRIDE, Fleet Street (P). Another Wren church on the site of a 12th-century predecessor, burnt out in 1940 and now undergoing repair. Wynkyn de Worde, printer, Richard Lovelace, Samuel Richardson, printer and novelist, and Alderman Robert Waithman, Lord Mayor 1823-24 and five times M.P. for the City, were buried here ; and in 1633 Pepys was baptized here.

ST. DUNSTAN-IN-THE-EAST, Eastcheap (P). First mentioned in 1250, rebuilt by Wren (tower) and Laing (remainder, c. 1820) and burnt out in 1941.

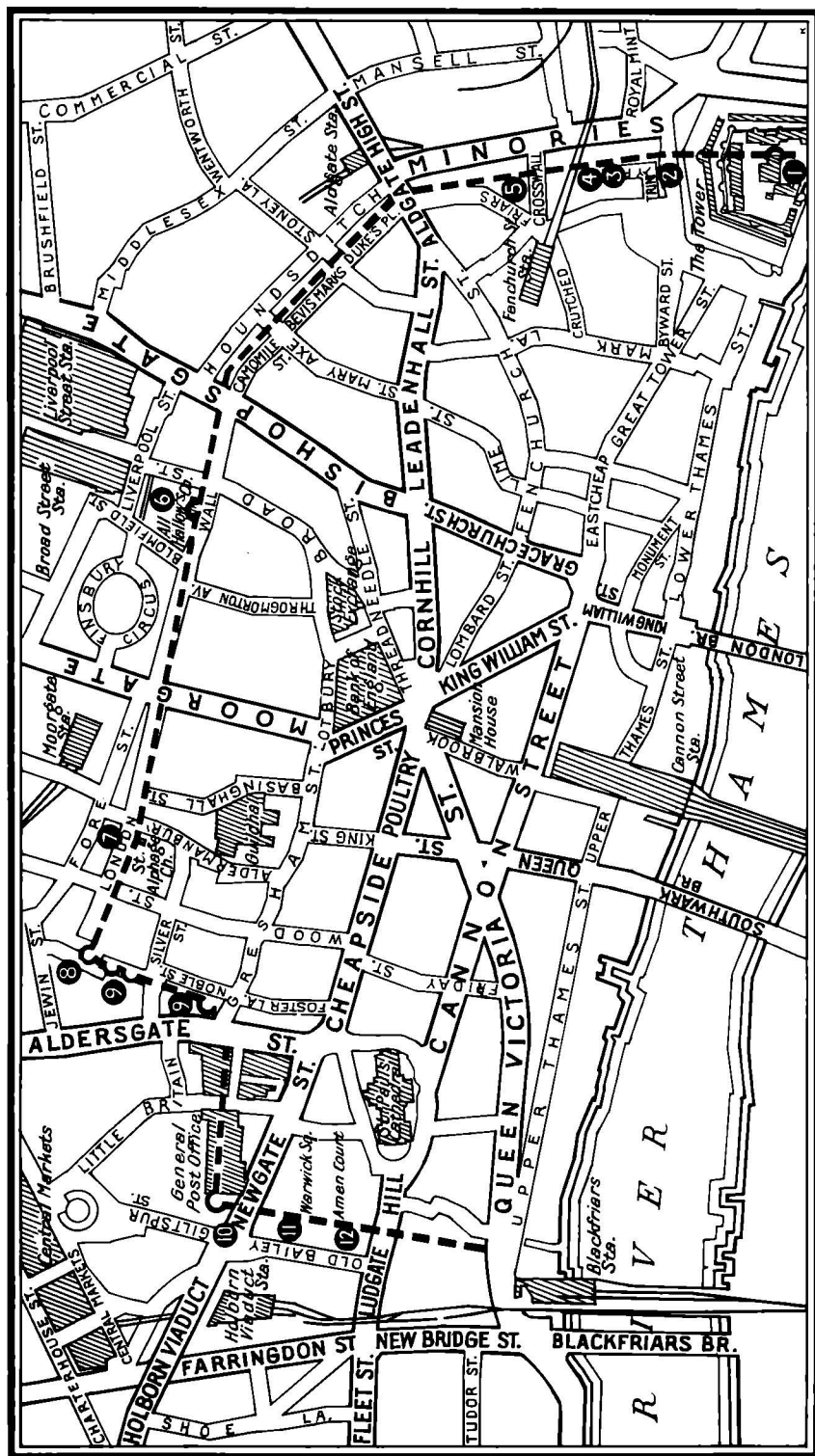
ST. GILES CRIPPLEGATE (PW). Possibly an 11th-century foundation, rebuilt after a fire in 1545 and burnt out in 1940 ; the fabric has now been repaired. It contained many memorials—some of them were saved—including those to Milton, Foxe, Frobisher and Speed. Cromwell was married here to Elizabeth Bourchier.

ST. LAWRENCE JEWRY, Gresham Street (GW). One of the finest of all Wren's churches, with a beautiful interior, burnt out in 1941 ; it is



ST. GILES, CRIPPLEGATE





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Scale 0

1/4

1/2 Mile

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MAP SHOWING THE ROUTE FOLLOWED BY THE OLD ROMAN WALL AROUND LONDON. THE NUMBERS REFER TO THE DESCRIPTIVE MATTER BEGINNING ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE



now undergoing restoration and is the City Corporation's "official" church.

**ST. MARY ABCHURCH**, Cannon Street (G). Rebuilt by Wren, but severely damaged in 1940 and undergoing restoration.

**ST. MARY ALDERMANBURY**. From the 12th century, rebuilt by Wren after the Fire but burnt out in 1940. In the churchyard is a memorial to Heminge and Condell, who collated and published, in 1623, the First Folio of the works of Shakespeare.

**ST. MARY-LE-BOW** (Bow Church), Cheapside (P). Of Norman origin (about 1090) and rebuilt by Wren, Bow Church was burnt out in 1941, but is now being repaired. Today the lovely steeple, crowned by the City dragon, still soars above the body of the church. Its chimes, known everywhere as "Bow Bells," after being silent for so long, are expected to peal again to welcome the new Lord Mayor in November, 1956.

**ST. MILDRED**, Bread Street. First mentioned in 1170, St. Mildred's was rebuilt after the Fire by Wren; it had a very interesting interior and was quite unspoilt until it was destroyed in 1941 by bombing; it will not be rebuilt.

**ST. NICHOLAS COLE ABBEY**, Queen Victoria Street (G). Another Wren rebuilding burnt out in 1941. Cole Abbey (or "Cold Abbey") probably is a corruption of "Coldharbour."

**ST. STEPHEN COLEMAN STREET**. A former chapel to St. Olave Jewry, becoming a parish church in 1456. Destroyed in the Fire, it was rebuilt by Wren, but burnt out in 1940, the remains having to be demolished as unsafe. This church is not to be rebuilt.

**ST. SWITHIN**, LONDON STONE, Cannon Street. Burnt out in 1941, this church may be Saxon in origin. It was rebuilt by Wren, and in the outer wall is the London Stone, said to date from Roman times.

**ST. VEDAST**, Foster Lane, Cheapside (P). One of only two churches in England bearing this dedication to a French bishop, this Wren rebuilding was burnt out in 1940, but is now being repaired.

## ROMAN WALL

*(The numbers refer to the plan of the course of the wall opposite.)*

The old wall of London, which protected the City for so many centuries, was first built some time in the Roman occupation, and in later times was heightened and rebuilt and generally kept in repair. The story of London's wall and its visible remains today has been very fully told in a pamphlet by Mr. Norman Cook, F.S.A., Keeper of the Guildhall Museum, published by the Corporation and obtainable from the Information Centre (price 1/-). Here it is proposed merely to deal briefly with the course of the wall and the parts of it still visible.

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## THE ROMAN WALL

The wall was mainly built of Kentish rag-stone on foundations of flint and puddled clay or of broken rag-stone; the outer and inner surfaces were squared off, and at intervals there were bonding courses of brick carried through the thickness of the wall. The whole was held together by mortar. Outside the wall was a ditch, and inside a bank of earth was built up against it. There may have been a wall along the river-side, but if so no trace of it remains. The landward wall was about two miles in length and enclosed an irregular oblong of about 330 acres. There were bastions at intervals—definitely 21, and possibly four more—and recent excavations in the Gresham Street/Noble Street area have revealed that there was formerly a fort built before the wall, around which those sections of the wall were built.

The principal remains are in the area of the Tower of London, which was the south-eastern end of the wall, and in the Noble Street/Cripple-gate area, where the recent fort discovery took place. At the Wardrobe Tower (1) a portion of the wall can be seen, and also parts of a bastion of later construction; it has been suggested that the Lanthorn, Wakefield, Bell and Middle Towers also stand on the foundations of wall bastions, but as yet this is only conjecture.

The next portions still to be seen are in the Trinity Square area (2); this portion is 20 feet high in places, and for the most part seems to be medieval rebuilding, though some sections of the lower course are original, and much original Roman material was used in the rebuilding. Next (3) is a reproduction of an inscribed stone which is built into the wall of the London Transport building, the original being in the British Museum; it commemorates Caius Publius Alpinus Classicianus, who was Procurator (or chief financial officer) of Britain. Another portion in this area (4) is in the basement of the Toc H Club, and can be seen by arrangement with the Warden; excavated in 1938, it is a section of the outer face of the original Roman wall. The wall next appears in Crutched Friars (5), where there is a good section of the original wall in the basement of Roman Wall House—these remains in basements are good reminders of the rise in the ground level of London since the Roman occupation.

The wall then continued, its route crossing Aldgate, running parallel with the south-west side of Houndsditch, then along Wormwood Street to reach London Wall. Here, at All Hallows Church (6) there is a fragment of medieval rebuilding, and the vestry is built on the foundations of a Roman bastion. The wall ran roughly along the course of London Wall, but no more is visible until we reach St. Alphage Church, between Aldermanbury and Wood Street (7); here, near the ruined church, a part of the later rebuilding of the wall can clearly be seen—there is no Roman work remaining, but there is some very early medieval re-facing.

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Now we are entering an area of the recently-discovered fort, where there are fairly good remains. First there is a fragment of medieval work near the church of St. Giles Cripplegate (8), and then we come (9) to the Cripplegate bastion, the remains of which are over 30 feet high and about 37 feet in diameter at the base, though only 4 feet at the base is Roman work, the rest being medieval and later rebuilding. The wall now turned south, and can be traced fairly well across an extensive blitzed area ; some 50 yards from the Cripplegate bastion are traces of another bastion, and yet another can be seen a like distance of fifty yards from the latter, this bastion having fragments of wall on either side and traces of an arrow slit from medieval times. On to the south now, across Silver Street and into Noble Street ; between Noble Street and Gresham Street the wall turned west again, and at this corner Mr. W. F. Grimes, M.A., F.S.A., working for the Roman and Medieval London Excavation Council, made his 1950 discovery of the fort ; he found here two walls, built against one another, the inner being the older and part of the fort which preceded the building of the wall.

The wall now ran west-south-west across St. Martins-le-Grand and King Edward Street, and is next visible (10) beneath the yard of the G.P.O. Here (seen by permission) is a good portion of the wall and of the bastion where it finally turned south to run back to the bank of the Thames ; this portion has some very good examples of Roman building. Next (11) there is a small section in Warwick Place, beneath the Oxford University Press building, and finally (12), a fragment of medieval work forming the base of a modern wall in Amen Court, near the site of Ludgate. The wall finally regained the river just to the east of the present Blackfriars railway bridge.

### *A Summary of the*

## NOTABLE SIGHTS OF THE CITY

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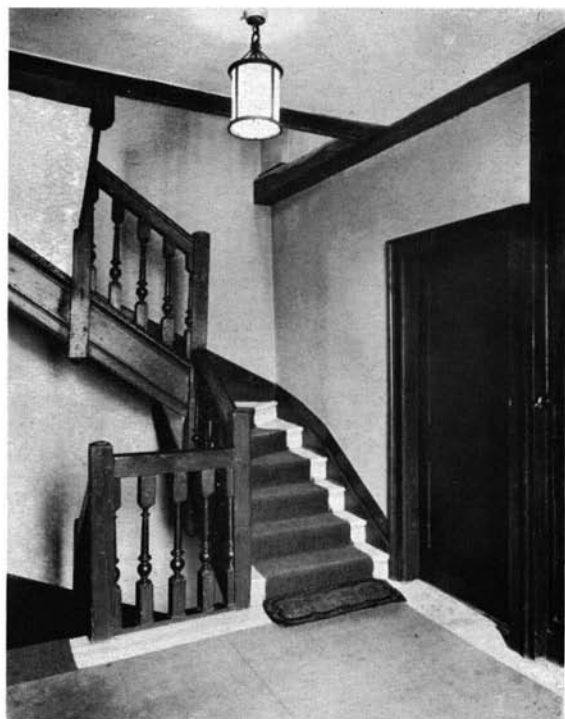
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**GUILDHALL.** Centre of civic government for the City for more than a thousand years, the present Hall, built 1411-25, was damaged in the Great Fire, 1666, and again in 1940 as a result of enemy action. In the Great Hall receptions and functions in honour of sovereigns and national and international leaders are held. The Banquet, following the election of Lord Mayor, has been held annually in this Hall since 1501. Since the destruction in 1940 of the Council Chamber the Court of Common Council holds its fortnightly meeting in the Great Hall, the original meeting place of the early administrative assemblies of citizens. Open Monday to Saturday, 10 a.m.—5 p.m. (See page 95.)

**GUILDHALL LIBRARY AND ART GALLERY.** The Library, founded in 1425 and now maintained as a public reference library, houses also a unique collection of books, MSS., etc., on London. The Commercial

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Reference Room is invaluable for reference to British and Foreign directories, Trade Papers, National, Foreign and Colonial newspapers. Open Monday to Saturday, 9.30 a.m.—5 p.m. The Art Gallery has a permanent exhibition of works relating to the City and holds from time to time exhibitions of art societies. Open Monday to Saturday, 10 a.m.—5 p.m. (See page 68.)

GUILDHALL MUSEUM, Royal Exchange, E.C.3. The museum contains Roman and medieval archaeological exhibits and also mementoes of the civic life of the City. Open Monday to Saturday, 10 a.m.—5 p.m. (See page 68.)

LONDON BRIDGE. Until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London. The present bridge, by Sir John Rennie, dates from 1831 and in 1904 it was widened to provide extended footways. It marks the western boundary of the Pool of London. (See page 121.)

LONDON STONE. Situated outside the south wall of St. Swithin's Church, Cannon Street. Its purpose is unknown, but whatever its origin, literary references make it clear that by the 17th century it was a place from which proclamations were made. Originally situated 35



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## SUMMARY OF NOTABLE SIGHTS

feet away on the south side of Cannon Street, it was removed to its present position in 1798 and for better preservation a grille was placed over it in 1869.

**THE MANSION HOUSE.** The official residence of the Lord Mayor during his year of office. Completed to a design by George Dance and first occupied in 1753. Many meetings of national importance are held there, in addition to social functions connected with the office of Lord Mayor. Admission on Saturday afternoons only on prior application in writing to the Secretary to the Lord Mayor. Parties limited to 25. (See page 101.)

**MARKETS.** Of six markets controlled by the Corporation of London, four are located within the City : Meat—Smithfield Market (London Central Markets) ; Fish—Billingsgate Market ; Poultry—Leadenhall Market ; and Coal—Coal Exchange. The other two are, Livestock and Abattoir—Metropolitan Cattle Market in Islington and Fruit, Vegetable and Flower—Spitalfields Market in Stepney. (See page 70.)

**THE MONUMENT.** Designed by Wren and built between 1671-77 to commemorate the Great Fire of London (1666). It is a fluted Doric column of Portland stone 202 feet high, which is said to be equal to its distance westward from the site of the baker's shop in Pudding Lane where the Fire started. Visitors may obtain a fine view of London from the top. Open Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m.—6 p.m. (31st March to 30th September) ; 9 a.m.—4 p.m. (1st October to 30th March). Admission 6d. (See page 103.)

**ROMAN WALL.** The three-mile wall which surrounded London in Roman times no longer bears any relationship to the City boundary which now extends beyond it. Remains are to be seen beneath the General Post Office, King Edward Street ; Roman Wall House, Crutched Friars ; the Sir John Cass College ; Cooper's Row ; the Crescent ; Trinity Place and the Wardrobe Tower, Tower of London. Portions of the wall as rebuilt in medieval times are to be found at All Hallows Churchyard, London Wall ; in the churchyards of St. Alphage and of St. Giles, Cripplegate ; Warwick Square and Amen Court. An interesting booklet published by the Corporation of London on the wall can be purchased from the Information Centre. Price 1/-. (See page 141.)

**ROYAL EXCHANGE.** Founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1566, the present building dates from 1844, having been twice rebuilt. Originally built as an Exchange for merchants, it no longer performs this function. The Carillon plays English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, Canadian and Australian melodies at 9, 12, 3 and 6 o'clock daily. The Ambulatory, which contains statues and mural paintings, and the Courtyard may be seen by visitors. It now houses the Guildhall Museum, which contains Roman and medieval archaeological exhibits and also mementoes of



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## SUMMARY OF NOTABLE SIGHTS

the civic life of the City. Open Monday to Friday, 10 a.m.—3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m.—12 noon. (See page 116.)

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT**, West Smithfield. Founded together with nearby St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1123 by a monk named Rahere, one time member of the Court of Henry I, this fine example of a Norman Priory Church is the most interesting of the pre-Great Fire churches still standing in London. (See page 125.)

**ST. MARY-LE-BOW (BOW CHURCH)**. Although of Norman origin, c. 1090, only the crypt and three pillars remain of the original church, one of the earliest stone churches in London. Destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, the church was rebuilt by Wren between 1670 and 1683. Today the steeple represents a beautiful example in classic style; it rises 225 feet from the ground and is surmounted by a vane in the form of a dragon. Attached to the tower is a small balcony constructed by Wren to commemorate a former "Royal Stand" of Edward III from which the pageants and tournaments in Cheapside could be witnessed. A person born within the sound of "Bow Bells" could claim to be a "Cockney" or pure Londoner. (See page 141.)

**ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL**. The present cathedral is generally said to be the third to be built on the site, and although the origin of the first is claimed as early as c. 604, first detailed reference appears in 1086 when

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## SUMMARY OF NOTABLE SIGHTS

it was destroyed by fire. Rebuilding commenced in 1087 and was not completed until the mid-13th century. Again destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, the cathedral was subsequently rebuilt by Wren 1675-1710 and is generally recognised as his masterpiece. (See page 103.)

**STOCK EXCHANGE**, Throgmorton Street. Founded in 1801 and is the market place for stocks and shares. Business is transacted according to strict rules and regulations. Members act either as Brokers or Jobbers: Brokers are agents for the public, Jobbers are dealers in particular markets. The public are admitted during business hours to a visitors' gallery, Monday to Friday, 10.30 a.m.—3 p.m. (See page 163.)

**THE TEMPLE**. Private property belonging to the Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple and located close to the Royal Courts of Justice. Rich in history, the Temple has provided chambers for members of the law profession since 1346. The Temple Church, dedicated in 1185, was the church of the Knights Templars who undertook the "Crusades" to guard the Holy City in Jerusalem against the Saracens for the protection of pilgrims. (See page 117.)

**TEMPLE BAR**. Marks the western boundary of the City. Formerly a barrier at which tolls were collected, later a prison and gate-house. Rebuilt and widened in 1670 to a design attributed to Wren. Dismantled in 1878 as an obstruction to traffic and subsequently re-erected at Theobalds Park, Cheshunt. A memorial designed by Sir Horace Jones was erected on the site in 1880. Here on Royal visits to the City the Lord Mayor meets the Sovereign and surrenders the City's Pearl Sword.

**TOWER BRIDGE**. One of four bridges maintained by the Corporation of London out of Trust Funds, the other three bridges being London, Southwark and Blackfriars. Tower Bridge is noted for its unusual features and in particular for the twin bascules which are raised many times daily to allow sea-going vessels up to 5,000 tons to tie up at the wharves in the Upper Pool. Built between 1886 and 1894, the bridge has, up to the end of 1955, been raised 325,632 times, and the original machinery, which has never faltered, is still in use. (See page 124.)

**TOWER OF LONDON**. Rich in history and probably the best known and most popular of London's historic buildings, its official title is "Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress of the Tower of London." The oldest part, known as the "White Tower," was built between 1078 and 1098 and the remaining parts over a period of years during the 12th and 13th centuries. Open Monday to Saturday, 10 a.m.—5 p.m. (May to September); 10 a.m.—4 p.m. (October to April); Sunday, 2—5 p.m. (May to September). Closed on Sundays, winter months, Admission, Monday to Friday and Sunday, 1/-; Saturday, free. Admission to Jewel House, 1/-. (See page 111.)

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

### BANKS AND BANKING

The highways and byways around the Bank form a distinct region of the City, and one that is the financial centre of the British Commonwealth.

Founded by Royal Charter in 1694 to provide funds for the war against Louis XIV of France, the Bank of England has since become the "bankers' bank" and banker to the Government.

On June 21st of that year the books were opened in the Mercers' Chapel in Cheapside, and by noon on July 2nd the £1,200,000 loan-capital of the Bank was subscribed.

On July 27th the royal charter incorporating the Governor and Company of the Bank of England was received from Sir John Somers—Lord Keeper of the Great Seal and afterwards Lord Chancellor—after he had sworn-in the directorate and affixed the seal at Powis House (later Newcastle House and now rebuilt as No. 66) in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

(This ceremony is the subject of a Royal Exchange painting.)

The Bank loan to the Government is said to be the inception of the National Debt. This distinction, however, is applicable to a million pounds raised by annuities in 1693; while a contribution of earlier origin, though of later incorporation in the Debt, was the outstanding loans of Charles II.

Until the end of 1694 the Bank remained at the Mercers' Chapel, afterwards commencing business in Grocers' Hall on January 1st, 1695. The first governor was Sir John Houblon (Lord Mayor in 1695-6), and the deputy-governor was Michael Godfrey, who like Houblon was a liveryman of the Grocers' Company.

The twenty-four directors included William Paterson, the brothers of Houblon—Sir James and Abraham, and other persons who were prominent in City trade and finance, aldermen and prospective Lord Mayors among them.

City merchants—members of the "great" livery companies—were acting as bankers a century and more before the Bank of England was established; while so far as making loans to the Crown is concerned the City merchants were doing this long before the Tudor era. A joint-stock bank was suggested in the time of Elizabeth I, and a joint-

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND

stock bank of today flaunts the device of Tudor financiers, the Greshams.

The Tower Mint was in a measure a central bank of deposit, for it was there that the City merchants kept their cash and bullion for safety until Charles I "requisitioned" some of it in 1640. This raid aroused such anger that the King agreed to return the booty on condition that the victims made him a loan of £40,000.

Henceforth the merchants stored their money and other valuables with the goldsmiths, which promoted the latter's advance in the banking business of the City.

The goldsmiths' banks were family affairs, and similar concerns of City men—partnerships of two or three persons—were conducting financial houses in Continental cities, including Hamburg and Venice.

One or two attempts at joint-stock financial concerns had been made, but these fugitive efforts differed from the accepted principles of banking. In 1692 an able financier, Charles Montagu, became the Lord of the Treasury, and in the next year he was giving earnest attention to the Paterson-Godfrey project. The result was that Montagu formulated and carried through the Bill for the Bank of England. Soon afterwards he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and later he was created Earl of Halifax.

A few of the goldsmiths' banks—such as Childs' and Goslings'—carry on under the old names, although merged in joint-stock banks. One private bank still existing is Hoare's, founded prior to 1673, thus it is older than the Bank of England. Sir Richard Hoare, a goldsmith and Comptroller of the Mint kept "running cashes" at the sign of the Golden Bottle, which famous sign was removed to 37 Fleet Street where it is today.

## THE CITY OF LONDON

The first notes issued by the Bank on its inception were for such amounts as the recipients desired. These notes could be cashed piecemeal, so that eventually the notes might represent only a small residue. Notes for fixed amounts were of rather later origin, the £10 being the first—in 1759; while the popular £5 arrived in 1793. During the Napoleonic War £2 and £1 notes were issued. Britannia is still the device and “the Govr. and Compa. of the Bank of England” is still the William and Mary form of abbreviation.

The Bank of England did not become a national bank until March 1st, 1946—over 250 years after its establishment :

“the capital stock was brought under the public ownership and the Bank was brought under public control, and provision was made with respect to the relations of the Bank with other banks and for other purposes.”

The capital stock of £14,553,000—it had stood this figure for over a century—was transferred to the Treasury Solicitor, as the nominee of the Treasury, and in return the stockholders were given 3 per cent dividend that they had been receiving for over twenty years. The number of directors was reduced from twenty-four to sixteen.

Besides the National Debt and the complexities of international finance, the Bank deals with the issue, transfer, and dividend-payment of various Dominion, Colonial, and foreign stocks, as well as with certain British municipal, industrial, and other stocks, including, of course, those created by nationalisation.

Government stocks alone entail well over 6,000,000 dividend-payments in a year. At the outbreak of the 1914-18 war the National Debt was about £700 million, which now seems almost insignificant compared with a sum of over 30 times more, which it is today.

The Bank is responsible also for making arrangements for the provision of money to meet the fluctuating short-term needs of the Government. Then, too, it has its own banking business to transact, and it is the bank of the other banks of the country, and also of an even greater number of Dominion, Colonial, and foreign banks that have offices in London. These particulars are a few only of the diverse activities of the Bank of England.

The new Bank was designed by Sir Herbert Baker, R.A., and A. T. Scott, F.R.I.B.A., and the surrounding wall completed in 1939 is all that remains of Sir John Soane's original building. Minor additions were made by C. R. Cockerell, but the Bank London knew for a century and a quarter was primarily the work of Soane. (After the assault on the Bank in 1780 Soane enclosed the buildings by a Roman-Corinthian curtain wall.)

The statuary of the exterior, the symbolic devices of the bronze doors that have been inserted in the wall, and the decorative bronzework



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of the interior are by Charles Wheeler, R.A., while the mosaic paving of the entrance hall and elsewhere, symbolic of the early history of coinage, is by Boris Anep.

A nightly picquet (inaugurated after the 1780 riots) has been provided at the Bank by the Brigade of Guards, consisting of an officer and twenty-four rank and file of one of the Guard's battalions at Wellington Barracks.

In the words of Professor Foxwell in his preface to Andréadès's History: "no existing bank can boast a history so long, so continuous, and so distinguished. None has played so large or so distinguished a part, not merely in the fortunes of a great nation, but in the general financial activities of the world."

### EXCHANGES AND MARKETS

Into the City of London comes all the commerce of the world. Every commodity necessary to civilised man is bought and sold there. Since barter is practically out-dated and almost all dealing is now on a strictly money basis, the STOCK EXCHANGE is perhaps first of the exchanges to be considered.

The foundation stone of the Stock Exchange was laid in Capel Court, off Bartholomew Lane, in 1801. Before this date, business was transacted in the Royal Exchange, and in Coffee Houses in Change Alley and Threadneedle Street.

The Stock Exchange was almost entirely rebuilt in 1854 and in 1885 an important extension was added. The area of the trading floor is well over half an acre.

The governing body is a Council of 36, elected from and by the Members.

The present total of members is about 3,600. There are two kinds of members—Brokers and Jobbers. Brokers act as agents of the public and execute their buying and selling orders with Jobbers. Jobbers trade as principals on their own account and specialise in one or more groups of securities such as British Government stocks, foreign bonds, oil shares, iron and steel shares, shipping shares and tea shares.

The Council's strict regulations must be complied with before a Company's securities can be quoted in the Stock Exchange Daily Official List.

Between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. visitors may watch the transaction of business from the Gallery: officials are on duty to give information and special arrangements may be made for parties. There is no charge for admission and tickets are not required. Perhaps the best time to take advantage of this facility is at the opening of the Gallery or just before the closing. Since the opening of the Gallery in 1953 many thousands of people have come to 8 Throgmorton Street to see this great international market in operation.

The business of the COAL EXCHANGE is greatly reduced, owing to nationalisation of the industry. When coal first became important to

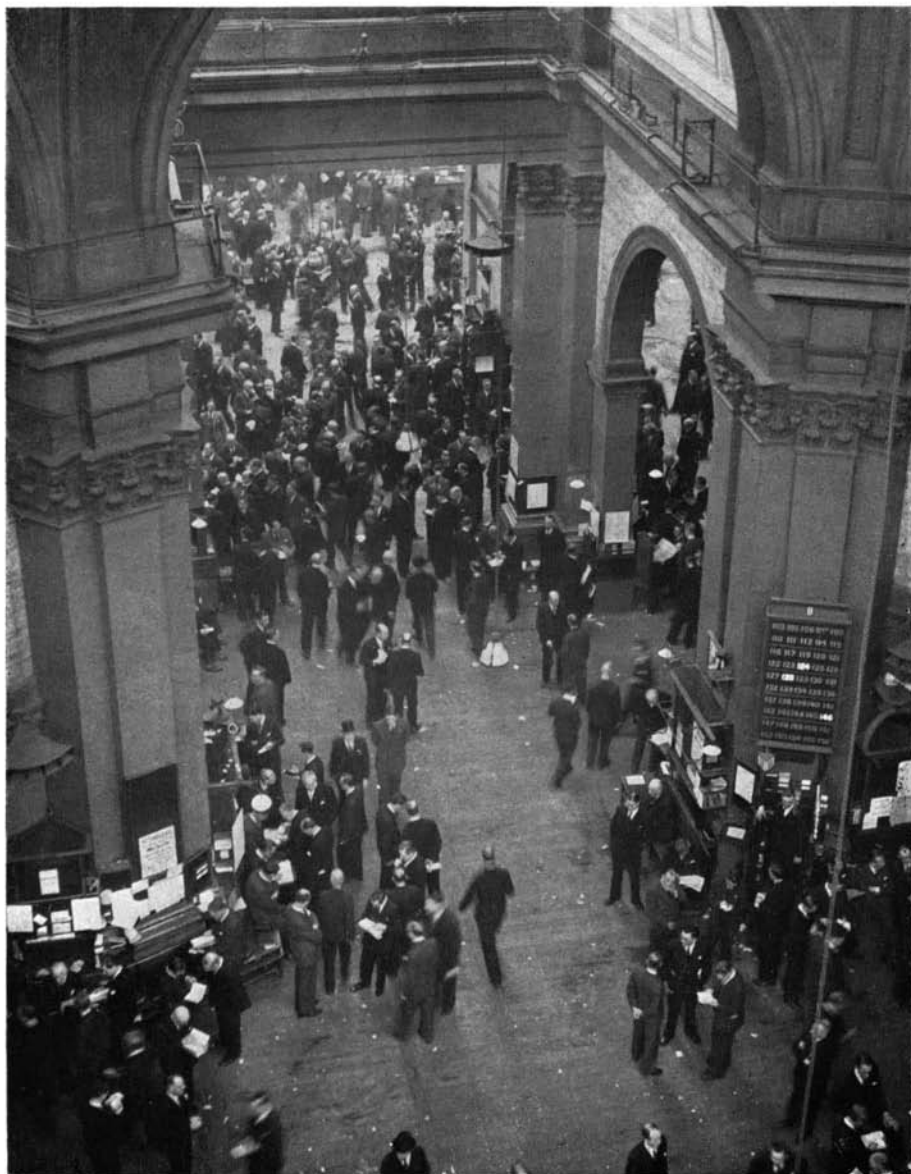


AN AUCTION IN THE WOOL EXCHANGE

London, much was conveyed by sea to the City, especially from the Northumberland and Durham coal-fields. Since the City has just been declared officially a smokeless area (October, 1955) it is a useful indication of progress to reflect how 18th-century country visitors to the capital used to complain of "the reek of sea-coal." So much was consumed that it became necessary for the coal factors to reserve a stretch of the water-front near Billingsgate, there to meet with the ships' captains and bargain for their cargoes. At length the Coal Factors' Society built their first Exchange on the site of an inn where coal-dealing had long been carried on. In 1803 the City Corporation acquired the exchange. Albert, the Prince Consort, opened a new building on the same site in 1849, having a glass dome and a floor of mosaic in various woods which was unfortunately destroyed by the fall of the dome during the air raids of the 'forties. The Exchange has been repaired but is now of historical rather than commercial interest.

Formerly most of the world's wool trade was carried on in London. Besides raw sheep's wool in bale, sheep-skins, camel's hair, mohair, etc., were auctioned in the WOOL EXCHANGE, Coleman Street, opened in 1875. The wool was inspected by buyers at the Docks Wool Show and at warehouses, the sale following. However, wool was one of the commodities controlled by the Government during the 1939-45 war.





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Some control is still in force, and most buyers attend the Sydney wool marts and those in other wool-producing countries, but the Wool Sale Room survived the air raids, and the Exchange has now been re-established.

THE LONDON METAL EXCHANGE, founded in 1881, is situated in Whittington Avenue. Previously, the metal merchants used the Royal Exchange, and later, premises in Lombard Street. It belongs to the Metal Market and Exchange Co. Ltd., and deals in the base metals, copper, tin, lead and spelter. Sales are held in the mornings only and agreed periods are given to the sale of each metal, the periods being punctuated by the ringing of a bell. Although selling is by auction, purity of metal above or below a standard level carries a corresponding increase or deduction in price.

Although the latest CORN EXCHANGE building was not finished until 1881, the business of supplying corn to the capital is an ancient one. In 1438 the Mayor of the City, Stephen Brown, set up the first public granary in Cornhill, and the custom of providing city corn stores continued until the Great Fire of London, when destruction made clear the risk of storing large quantities of corn. Consequently the business was handed over to factors. However, all precautions were taken to protect both the sufficiency and the quality of the public supply.

In 1747, the corn factors built a market in Mark Lane, but in 1827, when corn importing had increased, it was found necessary to build new premises. Complete reconstruction began once more in 1872, and continued until 1881, when the Exchange was a fine building with a great stone hall. Displayed on the stands were all varieties of corn and pulse, as well as flour, meal or other allied products. This hall was destroyed in the air raids and business has since been carried on in a large room nearby, the days of sale being Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The name of MINCING LANE is immediately associated in the mind with tea, but although tea is certainly the biggest item in that street of commerce, an extraordinary variety of merchandise is bought and sold there. Sugar, coffee, cocoa, all the goods retailed by Italian warehousemen, as well as rubber, jute, prepared pelts, drugs, tinned goods, and valuable substances such as tortoiseshell and ivory—all pass through the exchanges of Mincing Lane.

Foreign trade began here early ; in the 16th century Genoese goods were regularly landed. The district went through the period of coffee-house dealing common to all London commercial enterprises, then, in 1811, the Lord Mayor laid the foundation-stone of the LONDON COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS.

In 1896 the Rooms were altered and extended, and they fortunately escaped being bombed. Opposite, on the west side of the lane, is Plantation House, headquarters of the LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE. The frontage is ornamented with emblems of Far Eastern countries ; the building was designed by Albert W. Moore. Plantation House

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A SCENE IN THE UNDERWRITERS' ROOM AT LLOYD'S OF LONDON

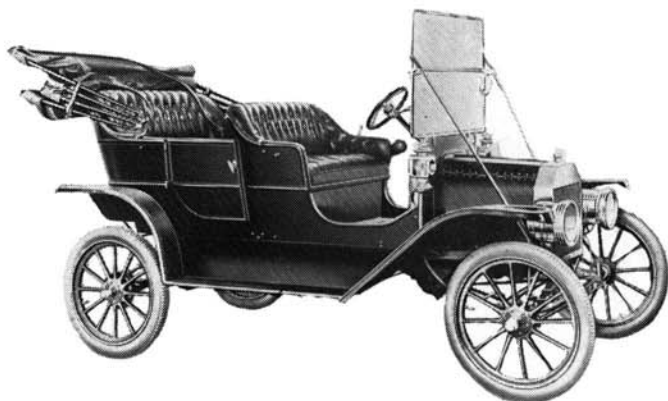
includes the RUBBER EXCHANGE. It has been enlarged during post-war reconstruction, and more new commercial buildings have been erected on bombed sites in the area. Although the custom of selling by auction is not so general as it used to be, Mincing Lane is still the centre of the City's great commodity trade.

### INSURANCE

A large proportion of the world's insurance business is conducted from the City of London. Indeed, life assurance as it is known today originated there. But the first known insurance policy in England (1555) was marine, and an Act of Parliament concerned with such insurance was passed in 1601.

Lloyd's had its beginnings in a coffee-house opened by Edward Lloyd (c. 1648-1713) in Great Tower Street between 1685 and 1688. Lloyd appears to have cultivated a mercantile connection by the systematic collection of shipping news. He moved to Lombard Street in 1691, where the coffee-house rapidly became the City's unofficial marine insurance centre. *Lloyd's List*, now a daily shipping newspaper, was first issued in 1734. In 1769 the merchants and others frequenting the coffee-house made themselves proprietors of a new establishment under

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the same name. Subsequently the first Committee was appointed, and premises were secured in the Royal Exchange (1774).

Lloyd's was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1871. By this and subsequent Acts the objects of Lloyd's were defined (among others) as the transaction of insurance by its members, and the collection and publication of shipping intelligence. It is useful to keep clear the distinction between the Corporation and the membership. Among other activities, the Corporation provides the premises and facilities for underwriting, and collects and publishes shipping intelligence received from its agents all over the world ; but has no liability under Lloyd's policies, which are issued by the underwriting members of Lloyd's.

Lloyd's moved from the Royal Exchange to the present building in Leadenhall Street in 1928, but the expansion of business since has made larger premises an urgent necessity. The foundation stone of a new building in Lime Street was laid by the Queen in 1952.

Perhaps the best-known feature of the Underwriting Room at Lloyd's is the Lutine Bell. The British frigate *Lutine*, carrying a large quantity of gold and specie insured at Lloyd's, was wrecked off the Island of Vlieland on October 9th, 1799. Part of the treasure has since been salvaged, together with many other objects including the ship's bell. The bell is used to bring the Room to silence for important announcements ; it is rung twice for good news and once for bad.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping, a Society whose function is the survey and classification of ships, had its origins in Lloyd's Coffee-House about the year 1760, where the first registers of shipping were compiled. It became an independent organisation in 1834, and its headquarters offices are now in Fenchurch Street. The well-known character A1 is still a part of the Society's class notations.

The offices of the Life Assurance Societies and of other insurance companies are mostly concentrated in a fairly small area of the City, that is, in the angle formed by the junction of Leadenhall Street and Fenchurch Street at Aldgate Pump. After the Great Fire of 1666, fire insurance became important. Companies issuing fire insurance policies maintained firemen and engines to deal with fires in premises insured with them. Such premises were distinguished by a plaque of lead or copper provided by the company.

All the large companies now deal in accident, employers' liability and various other policies and many of them have considerable dealings abroad. The Insurance Institute of London and similar organisations provide proper training for those engaging in the business.



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# The Evening News



## JOURNALISM

Fleet Street is so called from the Flete Ditch, a little river from whose bank it ran westwards. The stream is now an underground sewer flowing beneath Farringdon Street and New Bridge Street to the Thames. Most of the London daily and weekly newspapers have their head offices either in this street or in the adjoining lanes and side streets. A notable exception is *The Times*, which is, however, only the length of New Bridge Street distant. The *Times* office stands in Printing House Square, off Queen Victoria Street, near the junction of that street with New Bridge Street and the Embankment. This newspaper was founded by John Walter, a printer already established in the square, under the name of *The Universal Daily Register*, on New Year's Day, 1785. On its third anniversary, "*The Times*" was added to the paper's name, and soon the more cumbersome part of the title was dropped. Walter's son, another John, carried on and improved the paper, and the family are still associated with it.

Printers have been working in Fleet Street since 1485, the first press being Richard Pynson's, near St. Dunstan's Church, almost on the City boundary. Caxton's assistant, Wynkyn de Worde, on inheriting his master's business in Westminster in 1491, removed it to the Fleet Street area and set it up near St. Bride's Church (now in ruins). The St. Bride Foundation Institute has a library specialising in works on printing.

On the south side of Fleet Street is a network of byways and alleys known in more picturesque times as "Alsatia," the sanctuary of outlaws. There was a Carmelite convent here, the site of which is now partly occupied by the offices of the *News of the World*, fronting on Bouverie Street. The *News Chronicle* group and *Punch* are also domiciled in this street.

Opposite, between Fleet Street and the wide devastated area beyond, is the Press photographers' quarter. Dr. Johnson lived in this district in Pemberton Row from 1748 till 1759, and here compiled his Dictionary. His house was saved from demolition by the late Lord Harmsworth, only to be damaged during the air raids, but it is now open to the public—entrance fee 1/-—and many personal mementoes of the Doctor are exhibited there.

Several of the newspaper offices are of architectural interest. The *Daily Telegraph*, which was the City's first penny morning paper, is housed in an impressive building near Cheshire Court. This court leads to the "Old Cheshire Cheese," frequented by journalists from Dr. Johnson onwards. The *Telegraph* at one time occupied a gabled house beyond the court, which has historical associations with the dwelling of the Bishops of Peterborough previously on the site, and a statue of Mary, Queen of Scots.

The black glass palace that houses the *Daily Express* is in the functional style, and is undamaged. When the *Express* first came out

## THE CITY OF LONDON

in 1900, it was a halfpenny paper, and remained so until the First World War.

Across the street from the *Express* building is the nerve centre of news : the home of the Press Association and Reuter's, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, P.R.A. Reuter's was founded by a German baron of that name, who became a naturalised Briton and set up his organisation in the City in 1851. He introduced startling innovations for the swift carriage of news ; laid submarine cables, and employed a pigeon service. The Press Association, founded in 1870 and associated with Reuter's, was started with the object of distributing news to provincial papers.

Other national daily newspapers domiciled in the City are the *Daily Mail* in Tudor Street, *Daily Mirror* in Fetter Lane and the *Daily Sketch* at New Carmelite House. Appropriately enough in the financial capital of the world, the *Financial Times* offices are in Coleman Street. London's three evening papers, too—*Evening News*, *Evening Standard* and *The Star*—are to be found in the Fleet Street area.

Offices publishing weekly and monthly magazines, trade papers, and others concerned with a variety of interests, are to be found in Farring-



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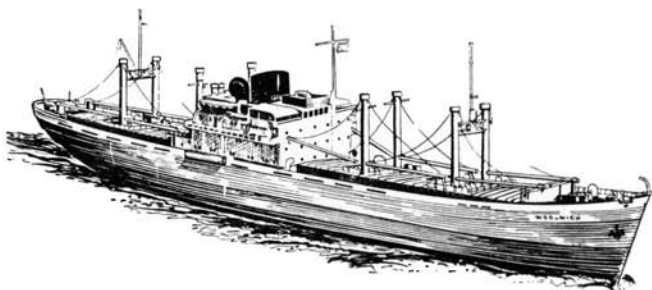
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A DAILY NEWSPAPER ROLLS OFF THE MACHINE

don Street, Fetter Lane, Shoe Lane, and in streets off the Strand just outside the City boundary.

In the neighbourhood of Fleet Street are other establishments concerned in one way or another with journalism, printing or publishing. The Stationers' Hall stands at the end of the ruined Stationers' Court off Ludgate Hill, and with this ancient guild, dating at least from 1403, the Newspaper Makers are incorporated. The Stationers helped to equip the Bodleian Library at Oxford by giving the founder, Bodley, copies of new books registered there. Their early records, dating back to the beginning of the 16th century, are of inestimable value.

Paternoster Row used to be the abode of book publishers and dealers but it was entirely destroyed in the incendiary raid of December 29th, 1940. Six million books were lost with all the organisation required to produce them. The site of some of the devastation has been made into a garden by the staffs of the publishing houses which stood there before the night of fire. In Warwick Square the oldest press in Britain—the Oxford University Press—stands untouched by flame or explosive.

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the similarly situated estuaries of the Low Countries ; the tides are gentle, and not subject to the seasonal waves of rivers flowing into the open ocean.

The first settlement was established on the north bank of the Thames 2,000 years or more ago and was called Lyn-dyn, signifying "The Hill by the Pool." No doubt it was a defence post covering the river, the valley of which provided an easy passage into the interior of Britain for invading tribes from the Continent, but Roman Londinium became a centre of trade. The city and port survived the Dark Ages and expanded both in size and importance as Britain flourished.

There is no certain evidence as to who constructed and kept the river banks in early times, but this control of flooding, by the provision of a regular flow of water—the Thames runs steadily at 3 knots—has been of vital benefit to the City. Continental merchants, attracted by the market or expelled from their own countries by intolerance, set up in London and brought their capital and experience with them. Exploration and science widened the trading world, and shipping increased, until, in Elizabethan times, the port began to be congested. As it proved difficult to collect the taxes due on cargoes of ships moored in

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THE POOL OF LONDON AND TOWER BRIDGE

the river, arrangements were made to discharge and load only at specified quays, and in daylight.

However, by the end of the 18th century things were so bad that the confusion in the port was discussed at length in Parliament, and it was decided to accept the schemes prepared by London merchants and shipowners, who wished to form companies to build enclosed docks.

The dock basins on the Isle of Dogs were completed in 1802, London Dock in 1805, East India Dock in 1806, St. Katherine Dock in 1828, Victoria Dock in 1855, Millwall Dock in 1868, and the Royal Albert Dock in 1880. Meantime the south bank of the river was being

## THE CITY OF LONDON

developed, chiefly at Rotherhithe, where the Surrey Commercial Docks were finished in 1876. Finally Tilbury Docks were opened in 1886.

All this activity caused such fierce competition that the Port of London itself was at a standstill as regards improvements, indeed, there was not enough money invested in it to maintain a proper state of repair. Shipowners and traders protested, and in 1908 the Port of London Authority was constituted by Act of Parliament, to administer the port and to issue stocks to finance its upkeep and development. The area of supervision was to be the 69 miles of tidal waterway from Teddington to the Nore, including the docks.

A new channel of navigation was dredged out to facilitate the passage of large ships up from the sea. The docks were reviewed and plans prepared for their improvement. The King George V Dock was opened in 1921. At Tilbury, at the Millwall Docks and on the south bank, dock space and warehousing were extended and passenger landing and connection with the railway services provided for.

The war years not only held up progress, but air raids severely damaged the port. Since then, the Royal Group of docks have been brought right up to date with the latest type of quays and warehouses.

Representation on the Port of London Authority covers all parties interested in shipping. Eight members are elected by the shipowners, eight by the owners of merchandise, and one each by the river-boat owners and the wharfingers. Official bodies appoint their members, one from the Admiralty, one from Trinity House, two from the City Corporation, four from the L.C.C. and two from the Ministry of Transport. One of these last and one of the L.C.C. members is appointed by consultation with the labour organisations. The chairman and vice-chairman are elected and may be members or outsiders, and the whole membership is reconstituted every three years.

Besides caring for and modernising the fabric of the port and regulating its use, the Port of London Authority stores cargoes to the extent of 142,000 tons of grain in dockside granaries and 16,000 tons capacity of cold-storage space. It also inspects, samples and blends goods for merchants, provides dry docks for ship maintenance, licenses the private development of river frontage, and deals with the river itself with regard to such matters as silting and the deposit of foreign substances in the water. In fact, the Authority has sole control of that part of the Thames which it was appointed to control, but for one department.

The health of the port is in the care of the City Corporation's Port Health Committee (see page 81), whose authority extends down river to Gravesend. Medical officers who board ships and carry out inspections are appointed by this Committee, and are not in any way connected with the Port of London Authority.

The offices of the Port of London Authority are in Trinity Square ; they wholly survived the bombing.

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THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY BUILDING ON TOWER HILL

Trinity House was not so fortunate. It was completely destroyed but has been rebuilt on the same site. The Trinity Brethren were in pre-Reformation days a guild of seamen and were chartered in 1514 by Henry VIII "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the shipping of this our realm of England." In practice, this means that Trinity House is responsible for keeping the coastal waters safe by providing lighthouses, lightships, buoys, etc. ; marking and dispersing wrecks, and licensing pilots.

The Merchant Seamen's memorial is in Trinity Square.

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An ever-growing volume of goods is handled at private wharves on both sides of the river. Ocean oil-tankers are not allowed to come up river any higher than Purfleet, so great depots have been set up there by the oil companies, and also far along the Essex shore. Coal, too, is landed in quantity at wharves in Essex and Kent.

Although many passengers embark and land in the Port of London, cargo-carrying is the prime business. The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange, situated in St. Mary Axe, is the headquarters of the trade. It is a spacious building, owned by the members, who have facilities for learning the latest news from Lloyd's, and also details of finance and commodity prices all over the world.

Here, too, are the offices of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, which represents British shipowners, makes agreements for them, and is their authoritative association. It also issues figures of tonnage in the ports and other shipping statistics, and takes part in international marine conferences.

The Leadenhall Street-Fenchurch Street triangle contains most of the offices of important shipping lines in the freight trade. Passenger traffic is centred on Cockspur Street in the West End.

All ocean-going ships are registered at Lloyd's according to their design, construction, capacity, etc.

Besides the big ships, the Port of London is busy with the constant comings and goings of tramps, tankers, colliers, coastwise vessels of many types, as well as lighters, barges and a host of other small craft. There are shore enterprises dealing in services to shipping, such as coaling; in marine stores, and in ships' repairs. All this contributes to the hive-like activity of the Port of London.

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## RECONSTRUCTION

### War Damage

The first bomb to fall on the City in the Second World War fell in Fore Street at 12.15 a.m. on the 25th August, 1940. Thereafter the damage was considerable, no less than 104 acres of its 393 acres of buildings being totally destroyed or so damaged as to necessitate demolition and clearance.

During the course of the war 417 high explosive bombs, 13 parachute mines, 17 flying bombs (V.1), 2 long range rockets (V.2), 24 oil bombs and innumerable incendiary bombs fell upon the City ; but the greatest single disaster was the fire raid on the night of the 29th December, 1940, when the textile area north of Guildhall was destroyed.

Expressed in terms of floor space the total area lost amounted to one-third of the whole floor space of the City, representing a rateable value of some £2,000,000.

The greatest area of damage lies east of St. Paul's Cathedral and runs north to south, from Barbican to Upper Thames Street, comprising in the main warehouse buildings of the textile trade. Other areas of severe damage occurred north of St. Paul's, the traditional home of the book publishers ; north and south of Ludgate Hill ; south of Holborn and fringing Fleet Street ; east and west of Walbrook ; between Southwark Bridge and Cannon Street Railway Viaduct, and east of the Viaduct ; between Mincing Lane and Mark Lane and south of Great Tower Street just west of the Tower of London. Lesser and more sporadic damage occurred almost in every part of the City causing, as will be pointed out later, complex problems in reconstruction.

Many buildings of outstanding architectural or historical importance adorned the ancient City of London, and unfortunately a number were destroyed and many others seriously damaged. Miraculously, St. Paul's Cathedral, although hit by several high explosive bombs, was saved from destruction by the volunteer Fire Guard organisation ; and today stands apparently unscathed, though much interior work remains to be restored as a result of war damage. This great renaissance masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren dominates vast areas of surrounding devastation and the opportunity of securing a setting worthy of such a priceless architectural gem should not be lost.

The City churches suffered grievously and, out of a total of 47, 20 were destroyed or seriously damaged ; most of them were designed by Wren, but five were survivors of the Fire of 1666.

The City's Livery Halls also suffered extensively and of 36 no less than 18 were destroyed.

## THE CITY OF LONDON

The Guildhall survived the battle and although its beautiful hammer beam roof was destroyed and the famous statues of Gog and Magog lost, the main superstructure stood and the Great Hall, which has figured so prominently in the history of the nation, will continue to be the scene of great functions over which the Lord Mayor presides.

The licensed premises in the City suffered much destruction and, out of a total of 338 public houses, 109 were totally destroyed and their licences placed in suspense by virtue of the provisions of the Finance Act, 1942 (now incorporated in the Licensing Act, 1953), so that they may in due course be rebuilt.

None of the City's four road bridges and two railway bridges were put out of action, although serious damage was caused to Southwark Bridge. The most serious damage to the road system occurred at the Bank, where a direct hit caused the whole road to collapse into the Bank Underground Station.

The terrible havoc wrought upon the City in the last war can only be compared with that other great calamity, the Great Fire of 1666 ; but then, as now, out of the ashes and ruins, behind which lay stories of tragedy and human suffering, springs the opportunity for rebuilding the City in a manner more fitting to modern life.

Whilst the large areas of stark wilderness bear witness to the scale of war damage, Nature quickly asserted herself ; and the blackened ruins of buildings and the open cellars laid bare by the blasting effect of enemy bombs, have been clothed with a rich splendour of colour in the spring and autumn of the year. Ornithologists and botanical experts have discovered rare specimens of "flora and fauna," and City workers have taken the opportunity of lunching amidst these open spaces during the summer months.

### Re-planning

The extent and severity of the City's war damage faced the Corporation with the task of preparing a comprehensive scheme of reconstruction for the whole City. But before giving an account of this operation, it would perhaps be of interest to refer to legislation introduced to deal with the vast problems involved in the reconstruction of war damaged areas, not only in the City, but for the whole country. The first major measure was the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944. This gave local authorities powers of acquiring land which had suffered war damage and which required laying out afresh. The Act was designed primarily as an acquiring Act, although it contained other provisions, including the preservation of buildings of architectural or historic interest.

The 1944 Act was followed by the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, which was a much more comprehensive and involved statute. This Act restricted the local Planning Authorities to County Councils and County Boroughs. Its most important provision, however, was that all Planning Authorities were required to prepare a Development

Plan of their areas of administration within five years. The powers of acquisition contained in the 1944 Act were re-enacted and it also enables an owner to require the planning authority to acquire his land in the event of planning permission being withheld. Additional provisions relate to the control of advertisements, Development Charges and claims for loss of Development Value.

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1954, is the next Act which is of relevance and this modified the 1947 Act to the extent of revoking the Development Charge system and amending the provisions regarding the disposal of freehold land acquired under compulsory powers.

In the light of the legislation introduced in 1944, the Court of Common Council decided to make the City of London Declaratory Order in respect of some 272 acres which comprised the greater part of the bomb damage sites. The effect of the Declaratory Order was to indicate to the owners of property within the area of the Order, that the Corporation were applying to the Minister to confirm that it was requisite, in order to deal satisfactorily with the war damage, to acquire the land compulsorily so as to lay it out afresh. The decision to make the Declaratory Order was taken upon the recommendations contained in the report prepared for the Corporation on the "Reconstruction of the City" by Dr. Holden and Professor William Holford. The report of the two consultants was fully comprehensive and is described in "The City of London—a Record of Destruction and Survival," published by the Architectural Press; but the main features of these proposals can be summarised as follows:

1. To retain the City as the central commercial area of London and to promote redevelopment with office and warehouse buildings of high quality.
2. To improve main traffic flows by special roads, including an inner distributive ring road and an underpass to Cheapside so as to provide an uninterrupted link to areas north and south of Cheap-side, improvement to all the major road junctions.
3. To preserve sites and buildings of historic and architectural importance and improve their siting.
4. The creation of a precinct for St. Paul's Cathedral, involving the re-alignment of the present traffic road via Ludgate Hill and St. Paul's Churchyard.
5. To provide more open spaces and improve pedestrian circulation.
6. The creation of a civic precinct for the Guildhall and a Hospital precinct for St. Bartholomew's.
7. To maintain and if possible make more efficient all centres of active trading.
8. To take advantage of the removal or substitution of certain railways and their stations in accordance with the recommendations of the Railway (London Plan) Committee.

## THE CITY OF LONDON

9. To increase provision for car parking.
10. To secure adequate daylighting of buildings and control their massing and density.

The proposals contained in Item 10 above were of major importance and were fundamental to redevelopment. The massing and density of buildings not only affects the question of light, but determines the future daytime population, since an all-round increase of building heights would increase the density of buildings in the City, which, in turn, would have serious repercussions on the highways, due to the added volume of vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Height control and density of buildings are closely related, inasmuch as the maximum permissible height and the maximum amount of building on any given area are both dependent on compliance with defined angular limits ; and the ratio between the gross area of the site of the building and its maximum permissible floor space. This ratio, which is generally referred to as the plot ratio, is a simple and direct method of fixing the maximum quantitative amount of building which can be achieved on any given site. It is arrived at by dividing the floor space of the building or group of buildings (after deduction of underground car parks, garages, bank vaults and strongrooms) by the area of the site. With the exception of an area around the Bank of England, a standard plot ratio of 5 : 1 was fixed for the City. On a basis of a plot ratio of 5 : 1 a person in possession of a site of one acre would be able to erect thereon a building with a floor space of 5 acres. In most cases, however, the coverage of buildings at ground level is limited and generally speaking it is found that the average modern building is accommodated on say 8 to 10 floors instead of the five floors which would be the case if the whole of the site were covered by buildings.

The daylighting of modern buildings has been the subject of considerable research over a number of years and a system has been devised whereby the daylighting of buildings can be ensured to comply with certain standards of light. The study of buildings has emphasised the undesirability of internal light areas, and wherever possible the creation of such areas has been discouraged and it is hoped that the influence of modern design will avoid this undesirable feature. Many of the pre-war buildings in the City were very badly lighted and as a consequence much accommodation was thereby wasted ; and, having regard to the high value of properties, it is essential that these conditions should be changed.

The proposals outlined in the Consultants' Report were staged in programmes, a short and a long term. The then Minister of Town and Country Planning accepted these proposals as a framework for the future development of the City and confirmed the City of London Declaratory Order, 1948, the final area being 231 acres.

Upon the confirmation of the Declaratory Order by the Minister, the Corporation drew up a programme of priorities of acquisition

## RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CITY

involving seven areas aggregating in total to approximately 46 acres as follows :

1. *Land east of St. Paul's Cathedral.* This area is bounded on the north by Cheapside, on the west by St. Paul's Churchyard, on the south by Cannon Street and on the east by Bread Street. It is approximately 8.147 acres in extent.
2. *Land east of Aldersgate Street.* Bounded on the west by Aldersgate Street, on the north by Barbican, on the east by Red Cross Street and Wood Street and on the south by Silver Street and Falcon Street, the area being 8.7 acres in extent. (This was the site considered by the Wholesale Textile Trade as a National Centre.)
3. *Land to the west of Walbrook.* A triangular site bounded to the north by Queen Victoria Street and Bucklersbury, to the south by Watling Street and Budge Row and to the east of Walbrook, having an area of approximately 2.47 acres.
4. *Land between Moorgate and Aldersgate Street.* The main part of this area lies between Wood Street and Coleman Street and south of Fore Street extending to a line just north of the Guildhall. The land between Wood Street and Aldersgate Street lies south of Falcon Street and Silver Street. The extent of the area is approximately 10.7 acres.
5. *Land to the north of St. Paul's Cathedral.* Bounded on the north by Newgate Street, on the south by St. Paul's Churchyard and on the west by Warwick Lane and Ave Maria Lane, comprising some 7.2 acres.
6. *Land north and south of Camomile Street.* Lying between Houndsditch and the Leathersellers' Hall, comprising 2.5 acres approximately.
7. *Land to the west of Tower Hill.* This area forms part of the Tower Hill Improvement Trust, 1944 scheme, and embraces the precinct of All Hallows by the Tower, the main area lies between Great Tower Street and Lower Thames Street, being 6 acres in extent.

### Development Plan

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, the London County Council were charged with the duty of preparing a Development Plan for the whole of the Administrative County of London, including the City. Having regard to the special character of the City, however, the London County Council had, by virtue of Section 114 (11) of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, to consult with the Common Council in relation to land within the City of London. As a consequence that part of the Development Plan relating to the City was prepared by the Corporation and incorporated in the County of London Development Plan.

The Development Plan consisted of two maps, one the Town Map to a scale of six inches to the mile showing in broad outline the whole of the proposed re-planning of the City in relation to the remainder of the County of London ; the other, the Comprehensive Development

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## RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CITY

Areas Map to a larger scale of 25 inches to the mile, covering the land included in the City of London Declaratory Order, 1948, with certain additional marginal areas. This latter map is of much more useful scale, but does not show the whole of the City's reconstruction proposals as it only relates to the areas of Comprehensive Development, i.e., war damaged areas which can only be satisfactorily redeveloped on comprehensive lines, involving public acquisition of the land to a large extent. These two maps are accompanied by the Written Statement and the Analysis of the Plan. The Maps and Written matter may be obtained from the London County Council and the Corporation of London. They contain a full description of the whole of the proposals, together with the programming thereof. Statistical data obtained from the survey which preceded the preparation of the Plan give much useful factual information concerning the City.

The main features of the Development Plan naturally followed very closely the scheme of reconstruction prepared by Dr. Holden and Professor Holford already adopted in 1947. Certain modifications, however, were necessary and the main proposals of the County of London Development Plan relating to the City of London are as follows :

### Roads

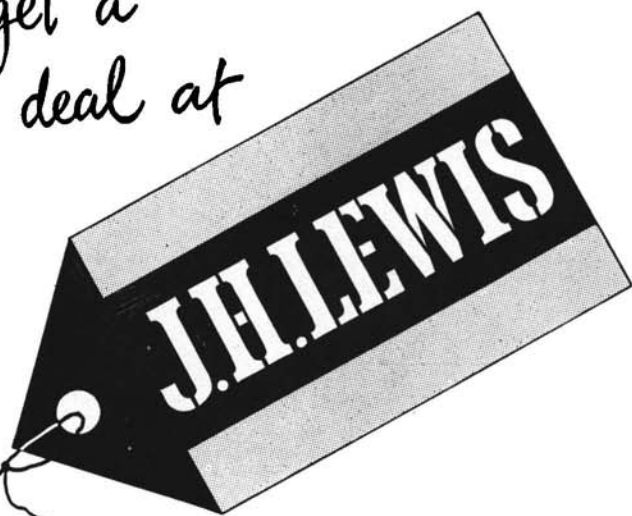
The great volume of traffic generated by the City and that passing through creates a most difficult problem and one of the main objectives of the Plan is to secure some relief by way of widening and improving existing main roads, the construction of entirely new lengths of highway, and the provision of adequate car parking. The principal road proposals are as follows :

The construction of a northern orbital road (Route 11) from Ludgate Circus via Newgate Street, London Wall, Wormwood Street, Camomile Street, Houndsditch to Aldgate High Street. This road has a planned overall width of 86 feet with an underground car park below that section between Aldersgate Street and Moorgate with accommodation for about 280-290 vehicles. It is anticipated that the road, when constructed, will relieve to a considerable extent the amount of traffic passing through the Bank junction (one of the junctions where considerable delay occurs).

A second relief road continues Victoria Embankment so as to underpass Blackfriars Road and Railway Bridges, link up with Upper Thames Street and continue via Lower Thames Street to Tower Hill feeding into Minories, Mansell Street and Smithfield Street.

Other major road improvements contemplated are the construction of roundabouts at Holborn and Ludgate Circus respectively, London Bridgehead and St. Paul's Place ; a major diversion of Fetter Lane

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## RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CITY

and a relief road from Cannon Street to St. Martin's-le-Grand, the widening of Cheapside, Gracechurch Street, Cannon Street and Fenchurch Street, etc.

### Zoning

In order to secure a proper balance of development of the various uses in the City, a broad pattern of uses or zones is laid down, and for this purpose the City has been divided into three main categories of use zoning, i.e., office, commerce and waterside commerce, with a certain amount of shopping superimposed on some street frontages to provide for local requirements, which will allow for a reasonable expansion and at the same time preserve the existing establishments.

The underlying purpose of this character zoning is primarily to prevent the over-provision of office buildings and the exclusion of industrial buildings. Office buildings accommodate a greater number of personnel than do either commerce or waterside commerce, and industrial buildings generate a greater percentage of heavy traffic than the other uses. Accordingly, an undue increase in office buildings or the introduction of industry in the City would be likely to add to the already serious congested state of the highways.

### Public Open Spaces

The City is deficient in open spaces by any standards, but particularly by comparison with modern planning standards. This situation is a result of the exceptionally high land values and the great demand for building space in the City. It will not be surprising, therefore, that there are no large public open spaces proposed. Provision, however, has been made for a series of small areas suitably located throughout the City which will fill a dual role in most cases, i.e., by providing space for City workers during their lunch-hour break and at the same time opening up some of the City's buildings of architectural or historic importance. The total existing public open spaces in the City, including disused burial grounds, aggregate to some 13 acres whereas the total area now proposed, both short term and long term, is approximately 30 acres.

### Daylighting

Standards already established under the 1947 Report restricting the height of buildings will continue to secure adequate daylighting and the proper circulation of air. The "plot ratio" system is maintained and the maximum of 5 : 1 adopted for the whole of the City, with the exception of an area surrounding the Bank of England where the maximum plot ratio is 5.5 : 1.

## BISHOPSGATE

OF THE MANY streets in the City of London, Bishopsgate is, perhaps, one of the busiest, containing, as it does, numerous banking houses, shipping offices and other financial concerns. It is, too, a street steeped in history, for as its name implies, it was one of the main entrances into the old City through the Bishop's Gate, built in 675. Until recent years that part of the street within the old City walls was known as Bishopsgate Within and the part outside as Bishopsgate Without. The actual site of the Gate may be identified by the two golden mitres on the walls of the buildings at the corners of Wormwood Street and Camomile Street.

Three churches are well worth a visit—St. Botolph's, St. Helen's and St. Ethelburga's—all having been founded many hundreds of years ago. There are, too, some famous hostelries such as the Old Jerusalem at the corner of Middlesex Street (Petticoat Lane) which has been visited by thousands of visitors owing to its quaint history. This hostelry was in 1745 the business of Nathaniel Bentley, a dandy, who, as the result of the death of his fiancée on his wedding day, was for the rest of his life a broken, dirty and dishevelled man known to all as "Dirty Dick." To this day the hostelry is known as "Dirty Dick's," and many hours may be spent in examining the many historic relics in the Vaults Bars and in the quiet enjoyment of a meal and a glass of port for which the house is famous.

### **Car Parking**

The City, in common with other built-up areas of the country, is faced with an acute problem of car parking. A census taken in 1951 revealed that no less than 5,558 vehicles were parked on the City streets, 4,000 of them for periods of over one hour and 2,000 occupying spaces for over four hours. In addition to this formidable number some 1,700 cars were also parked on war damaged sites. It is, therefore, considered necessary to secure a substantial reduction in this indiscriminate street parking and minimum requirements have been laid down in respect of all new buildings. As a consequence provision must be made in all large building schemes for car parking space at the rate of one car per 5,000 square feet of gross floor space of the building. Furthermore, adequate accommodation must be provided for the loading and unloading of goods vehicles within the curtilage of all new buildings, e.g., in a building of say 200,000 square feet of gross floor space, accommodation would have to be provided for a minimum of 40 cars in addition to loading and unloading facilities for goods vehicles.

### **Precinctal Treatment of St. Paul's Cathedral**

The Cathedral "Precinct" extends to the north as far as Paternoster Row and to Carter Lane on the south, the eastern and western extremities being the proposed new road to link Cannon Street with St. Martin's-le-Grand and Warwick Lane respectively. Special architectural treatment of the surrounding buildings which will overlook the "Precinct" is intended to secure a setting worthy of the Cathedral; the only buildings to be erected within the "Precinct" being the ecclesiastical buildings and the Choir School, the remaining area being laid out as an open space. An important feature, however, is the ceremonial approach from the Thames which is planned axially to the South Door beneath the Great Dome.

The County of London Development Plan was approved by the Minister in 1955 with the following exceptions: St. Paul's Precinct; that section of the southern relief road from the Victoria Embankment to Upper Thames Street; the roundabout at London Bridgehead and the western and eastern extremities of Route 11. The Minister was not satisfied that these proposals were adequate and he considered that further consideration should be given them. As a consequence, the Corporation commissioned Sir William Holford to prepare another scheme for the surroundings of St. Paul's Cathedral and has instructed its officers to give further consideration to the other road proposals which were not acceptable to the Minister.

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### Realisation

The transformation of plans into reality has for a variety of reasons suffered delay. In the early years after the cessation of hostilities rigid building controls were in force and capital expenditure allocated to the City for building projects was on a relatively minor scale. As a consequence, the progress of re-development was almost imperceptible in the initial stages; in fact, reinstatement of the lesser damaged buildings was given first priority, second priorities being granted to the erection of buildings which would be used in connection with the export trade. Despite, therefore, the approval of plans, the apparent progress of re-development was negligible. Other factors preventing the rapid reinstatement of buildings arose out of the relatively large number of small buildings which formed the familiar mosaic pattern of the pre-war City development. Clearly it would have been undesirable to allow this out-moded type of development to be reinstated. As a consequence, permissions in respect of that type of development were withheld and the Corporation has had to obtain powers of compulsory acquisition to secure the comprehensive re-development of the area in accordance with the pre-determined plan. As a consequence, owners have served notices on the Corporation requiring them (pursuant to the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947) to purchase their interest in the land. To date, some 500 Purchase Notices have been confirmed by the Minister, involving a total expenditure of approximately £8,000,000 on the acquisition of land.

One of the first post-war schemes of major development commenced in the latter part of 1948 was on the triangular site between Holborn and Charterhouse Street and this was followed by large office buildings to house the tea, sugar and other commodity markets, lying between Rood Lane and Mark Lane.

By 1950 the following projects were well under way :

1. Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct.
2. St. Swithin's House, Walbrook.
3. Plantation House, Mincing Lane and Rood Lane.
4. Bank of England Offices, Lothbury/Princes Street.
5. Kings Beam House, Great Tower Street.
6. Associated Press Building, Farringdon Street.
7. Bankers Clearing House, King William Street.
8. The Solicitors Law Stationers Society, Fetter Lane.
9. St. Bridget's House, Bridewell Place.

The total value of these projects was in the neighbourhood of £7,000,000. By the end of 1950, however, building licences amounting to £20,000,000 had been granted. This, of course, included repair works as well as new projects.

During 1951 a further £23½ million was allocated for building works. In 1952, however, practically little or no allocation was made. In

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## RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CITY

1953 over £15,000,000 was again allocated and in 1954, up to the end of licensing, a further £25,000,000 was allocated, making an overall total of almost £76,000,000.

### Re-development Units

In pursuance of the policy of land acquisition to ensure conformity with the Development Plan and following the large amount of purchases of land after refusals of planning permission, the Court of Common Council proceeded with the preparation of Compulsory Purchase Orders and submitted the first for the confirmation of the Minister in respect of the area east of St. Paul's ; part of this Order was approved in 1950. It enabled the initiation of comprehensive development by the Corporation to coincide with the Festival of Britain, 1951. The Minister later gave his approval to the remainder of the Order. The overall project involved the acquisition of 7.538 acres of buildings ; the construction of a new road, 64 feet wide, from Cannon Street to St. Martin's-le-Grand in substitution of that section of St. Paul's Churchyard between Cannon Street and St. Martin's-le-Grand, which will ultimately be closed and form part of the Cathedral Precinct ; the layout of a public open space in the form of a garden, the design being to that prepared for the Corporation by Professor Richardson, P.R.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. The residual land east of the new road was made available for the erection of offices, whilst west of the new road a site is also available for the new St. Paul's Choir School. The garden, which is laid out in formal style, was completed in the early part of 1951, a section of the new road was constructed and the office building (Gateway House) occupying that part of the residual land lying between Cannon Street and Watling Street is now nearing completion ; whilst on the larger site to the north, the land is being developed by the Bank of England primarily for their own occupation, with surplus space available for shops, offices and two licensed premises. Both of these sites are on lease from the Corporation. The buildings have been designed in relation to the surroundings of St. Paul's Cathedral and car parking facilities will be provided for considerably over 100 vehicles. Shops will be erected on the Cheapside frontage, and Cheapside will be widened to 76 feet. It is also interesting to note that two disused burial grounds formed part of this area and special procedure had to be observed in order to free the land for re-building. Alternative sites, forming part of the open space fronting Cannon Street and south of Gateway House, will be re-dedicated in due course.

Other areas of comprehensive development have been the subject of compulsory acquisition ; and the residual sites after allowing for the planning improvements have been disposed of with certain exceptions, on a 99-year lease. Details of these areas are as follows :

*Re-development Unit No. 8.* Distaff Lane, Friday Street, Cannon Street, Knightbridge Street, approximately 1 acre in extent.

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## RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CITY

The Minister confirmed the Compulsory Purchase Order for this area in April, 1952, and the site has been leased for the erection of a large building to accommodate the whole of the "Financial Times" undertaking.

*Re-development Unit No. 9.* Holborn Circus, St. Andrew Street and Bartlett's Buildings.

The Compulsory Purchase Order for this area was confirmed by the Minister in July, 1952. This order will ensure the improvement of Holborn Circus to meet traffic requirements and the residual land has been leased to two developers for the purpose of erecting office buildings.

*Re-development Unit No. 10.* Lying between Queen Street Place and Cannon Street Station extending northwards to College Street and southwards to the River Thames. The Minister confirmed the Compulsory Purchase Order in 1954 and part of the land will be occupied by the Corporation's new Refuse Disposal Centre.

*Re-development Unit No. 11.* Land bounded by Cheapside, Milk Street, Russia Row, Trump Street and Lawrence Lane, excluding Farleigh House.

The Minister confirmed this Compulsory Purchase Order in August, 1953, and the land has been leased on a 99-year lease and a large office building will be erected thereon with provision for shops on the Cheapside frontage and two licensed premises.

*Re-development Unit No. 12.* Land bounded by Fenchurch Street, Railway Place, London Street and Mark Lane (excluding the standing buildings Nos. 11-12 London Street and Nos. 60-63 Fenchurch Street). The Minister confirmed the Compulsory Purchase Order for this area in February, 1953, and the site has been leased to the Institute of Marine Engineers and the erection thereon of a large modern building of imposing design has been commenced. The building will incorporate a memorial to the Marine Engineers who lost their lives in the 1939-1945 war.

*Re-development Unit No. 13.* This area lies north of St. Paul's, i.e., site bounded by St. Vedast's Church, Foster Lane, Gutter Lane and north of Cheapside. The majority of this land was acquired as a result of Purchase Notices served on the Corporation and the site has now been leased for the erection of a large office block with shops on Cheapside.

*Re-development Unit No. 14.* This site, which is  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre in extent, lies on the west side of Jewry Street, between Carlisle Avenue and Rangoon Street.

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## RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CITY

The majority of this site was acquired as the result of service of Purchase Notices and the Minister confirmed the Compulsory Purchase Order in May, 1955 ; a lease is being entered into and a block of offices will be erected in due course.

*Re-development Unit No. 16.* This area lies to the south of Fleet Lane, north of Ludgate Hill and between Old Bailey and Seacoal Lane, comprising some 2.8 acres in extent.

The Minister confirmed this Order in March, 1955, and negotiations are proceeding for the disposal of the residual land on building lease after providing for the widening and improvement of Seacoal Lane, Fleet Lane and Old Bailey for the erection of a block comprising offices, shops and printing works, also three licensed premises. Part of the land is also required for the first stage in the construction of a large traffic roundabout at Ludgate Circus.

*Re-development Unit No. 17.* This land is situated immediately north of Moorgate Station and bounded by Moorfields, Tenter Street and Moor Lane, it has an area of approximately 1½ acres.

The majority of the land was acquired as a result of Purchase Notices served on the Corporation and the land is leased for the erection of a large block of offices.

*Re-development Unit No. 19.* This is a small site lying between Plough Place and Dean Lane and east of Fetter Lane, approximately ½ acre in extent.

The majority of the land was acquired by the Corporation after the service of Purchase Notices and is now leased for a term of 99 years ; the erection of a block of offices has commenced.

*Re-development Unit No. 20.* This site, which is just over ½ an acre, forms the south-west corner of the junction of St. Bride Street and Stonecutter Street.

The whole area was acquired by the Corporation as a result of Purchase Notices and is now leased for 99 years.

*Re-development Unit No. 22.* This site lies on the east side of New Bridge Street and extends from Bridewell Place in the south to the vacant land north of Bride Lane.

The majority of the land was acquired as a result of Purchase Notices served on the Corporation. Development on a 99-year lease is expected to commence at an early date and this will involve the deviation of a small length of Bride Lane and the demolition and re-erection of St. Bride's Tavern.

*Re-development Unit No. 23.* Land forming the western corner of the junction of Aldgate with Jewry Street and 0.4 acre in extent.

The majority of the land was acquired by the Corporation after the service of Purchase Notices and is now leased for a term of 99

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## RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CITY

years for the erection of an office building, to be completed by April, 1956.

Full consideration is being given to the formation of further Units of Re-development in various parts of the City in areas of war damage and derelict land. The capital cost of land acquired for the purpose of comprehensive re-development on lease by the City has so far amounted to £11½ million but the final commitment will be much more than this figure.

Considerable attention and effort is given in Re-development Units to the problem of re-accommodating, in new buildings, existing and former occupiers.

*Re-development Unit No. 4.* This area lies roughly between Aldersgate Street and Moorfields extending north of the Guildhall to Jewin Street and Fore Street.

The Minister confirmed the Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of this land on the 5th March, 1955, and the reconstruction of Route 11 has commenced, but for various reasons it has not yet been possible to dispose of the land for re-building purposes.

The area is one which comprises one of the largest areas of war damage and, as a consequence, the acquisition of the land has of necessity occupied a considerable period. Meanwhile, the Corporation, working in collaboration with the London County Council and the Royal Fine Art Commission, has prepared a comprehensive scheme for the re-development of the area, which is at present under consideration.

Although progress has been made in the restoration and re-erection of City buildings, it is disappointing, in view of the grievous damage suffered by the City, that the effective realisation of many of the major road improvement proposals has been seriously retarded by reason of the sporadic nature of the damage. As a consequence, it has not yet been possible to achieve the widening throughout the entire length of any street, e.g., Gresham Street, Mark Lane, Mincing Lane, Fenchurch Street, Leadenhall Street, Walbrook, etc., but it is hoped that the widening of these thoroughfares will be completed in the near future.

### Conclusion

Apart from the considerable number of office and commercial buildings now in course of erection, a gratifying feature is the reconstruction of a number of City buildings of historic or architectural interest which have been restored or are in course of restoration. These include many buildings in The Temple, fifteen Livery Halls, Guildhall, and the following churches :

## THE CITY OF LONDON

- St. Stephen's, Walbrook (Wren, 1672-1687).
- St. Margaret Pattens (Wren, 1684-1689).
- St. Michael Paternoster Royal (Wren).
- St. Magnus the Martyr (Wren, 1671-1687).
- St. Sepulchre (15th century and Wren, 1670-1677).
- St. Dunstan's in the West (Shaw, 1829).
- St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury (Wren, 1670-1680).
- St. Giles, Cripplegate (pre-fire, 1545).
- All Hallows Barkynge by the Tower (pre-fire, 13th-15th century).
- St. Lawrence Jewry (Wren, 1670-1686).
- St. Mary Abchurch (Wren, 1681-1687).
- The City Temple.
- Dutch Church, Austin Friars.
- St. Dunstan's in the East (tower only) (Wren, 1671).
- St. Andrew Undershaft (pre-fire, 1532).
- St. James Garlickhythe (Wren, 1677-1687).
- St. Olave's, Hart Street (pre-fire, 14th-15th century).
- St. Vedast's, Foster Lane (Wren, 1670-1673).

Out of a total of 27,767,360 square feet of floor space, over 2,381,000 square feet has now been restored ; 5,927,500 is at present under construction, a further 2,489,654 square feet has been given full planning permission and work is either started or likely to start at an early date. A further 2,949,662 square feet has received outline planning permission and the work on these buildings should not long be delayed. A total of 13,747,816 square feet of floor space (or rather less than half of the area destroyed) is therefore either completely restored, or likely to be completed within the near future.

The developments included in the floor space referred to above will make provision for parking of approximately 2,000 vehicles within the curtilage of the buildings, which is a considerable contribution to car parking facilities in the City.

The overall expenditure arising from the reconstruction of the City to date, including repair of damaged buildings, amounts to over £100,000,000.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

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Common Serjeant ..	Sir Edward Anthony Hawke, K.T.
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Additional Judge of the Mayor's and City of London Court ..	John Cyril Maude, Q.C.
Assistant Judge of the Mayor's and City of London Court ..	Leslie Kenneth Allen Block, D.S.C.
Commissioner of the City Police .. ..	Col. Arthur Edwin Young, C.M.G.
Comptroller and City Solicitor .. ..	Desmond Heap, LL.M., L.M.T.P.I.
Remembrancer .. ..	Paul Christopher Davie, B.A.
Secondary and High Bailiff of Southwark ..	Capt. Charles Bettsworth Sanders, C.B.E., V.R.D., A.C.C.S., R.N.V.R.(RET.).
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Coroner for the City of London .. ..	James Milner Helme, M.A., LL.B.
Steward of Southwark ..	Sir Gerald Dodson, K.T., M.A., LL.M.
Clerk of the Peace ..	Leslie Boyd.
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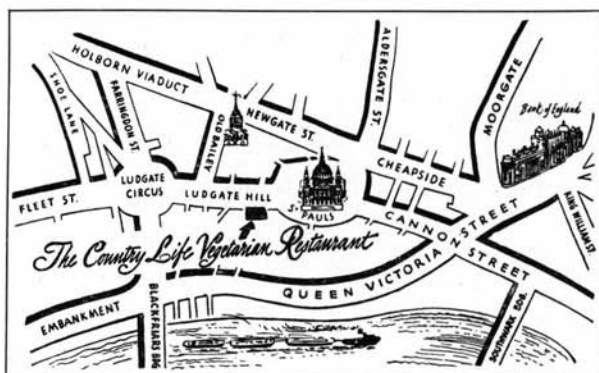
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City of London Police Office, 26 Old Jewry, E.C.2 .. .. .	MONarch 1113
City of London Special Constabulary, Cloak Lane, E.C.4 .. .. .	MONarch 1113
Civil Defence Dept. and Training School, Church Alley, Basinghall Street, E.C.2 ..	MONarch 3030
Cleansing Department, 63 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4 .. .. .	CENTral 0171
Coal Exchange, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3	MANsion House 1164
Housing Department, 23 King Street, E.C.2	MONarch 3962
Information Centre, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4 .. .. .	MONarch 3030
Irish Society, The Irish Chamber, Guildhall Yard, E.C.2 .. .. .	MONarch 7269
Mansion House Justice Room, Mansion House, E.C.4 .. .. .	MANsion House 2500
Meat Inspector's Office, 79 Charterhouse Street, E.C.1 .. .. .	CLerkenwell 3254
Mortuary, Golden Lane, E.C.1 .. ..	MONarch 1910
Secondary's Office, 15-16 Aldermanbury, E.C.2 .. .. .	MONarch 3030
Shops, etc., Acts Inspector, 15-16 Alder- manbury, E.C.2 .. .. .	MONarch 1969

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Superintendent of Works, 104 Lancaster Street, S.E.1 .. .. .  
Tower Bridge Engineer's Office, Tower Bridge, S.E.1 .. .. .  
Weights and Measures Office, 18-19 Aldermanbury, E.C.2 .. .. .

WATERloo 7070

HOP 0922

MONarch 5112

### HOUSING ESTATES

Artizans Dwellings, Stoney Lane, E.1 ..  
Avondale House, Avondale Square, Old Kent Road, S.E.1 .. .. .  
Blake House, Hercules Road, S.E.1 ..  
Dron Buildings, Adelina Grove, E.1 ..  
George Elliston and Eric Wilkins Houses, Old Kent Road, S.E.1 .. .. .  
Golden Lane Estate, Golden Lane, E.C.1 ..  
Isleden House, Prebend Street, Islington, N.1 .. .. .  
Whitaker Buildings, Brodlove Lane, E.1 ..  
Windsor House, Wenlock Road, N.1 ..

BIShopsgate 4839

BERmondsey 3753

WATERloo 4665

STEpney 4860

BERmondsey 3753

CLerkenwell 2556

CANonbury 2892

STEpney 5124

CLerkenwell 5119

### MARKETS

Billingsgate Market, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3 .. .. .  
London Central Markets, West Smithfield, E.C.1 .. .. .  
Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington, N.7  
Spitalfields Market, 65 Brushfield Street, E.1

MINcing Lane 8681

CENTral 8734

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West Ham Park, Forest Gate, E.7 ..

Farnham Common 35

Loughton 90

TUDor 3743

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GRANGewood 3584

### SCHOOLS

City of London Freeman's School, Ashted Park, Surrey .. .. .  
City of London School, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4 .. .. .  
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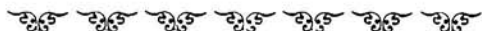
## Telephone Nos.

ADMINISTRATION : See City Officers and Depts. of Corp. of L. (pages 213 and 215).	
ART GALLERY : Guildhall, E.C.2 .. ..	MONarch 3030
ASSISTANCE BOARD : See National Assistance Board.	
BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES : Registrar for City of London, 55/61 Moorgate, E.C.2 .. ..	MONarch 3030
BISHOPSGATE INSTITUTE : Librarian and Manager, 230 Bishopsgate, E.C.2 ..	BIShopsgate 2254
BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY : City of London Branch Sec., Finsbury Barracks, City Road, E.C.1 .. ..	MONarch 3833
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : See London Chamber of Commerce.	
CHURCHES : See page 111.	
CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE : Secretary, Gresham College, Basinghall Street, E.C.2 .. ..	MONarch 5294
CITY OF LONDON CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST ASSOCIATION, 112 Cannon St., E.C.4 .. ..	MANsion House 3597
CITY OF LONDON LABOUR PARTY : Hon. Sec., 4 Essex Court, Middle Temple, E.C.4	CENTral 3417
CORONER : See Administration (page 193).	
CORPORATION OF LONDON : Officers and Depts. See pages 193 and 195.	
CORPORATION OF TRINITY HOUSE : Secretary, Trinity House, Tower Hill, E.C.3 ..	ROYal 6601
COURT OF ARBITRATION : See London Court of Arbitration.	
COURTS OF LAW :	
Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, E.C.4	CITY 3277
Mansion House Justice Room, Mansion House, E.C.4 .. ..	MANsion House 2500
Guildhall Justice Room, Guildhall, E.C.2	MONarch 3030
Mayor's and City of London Court, Guildhall, E.C.2 .. ..	MONarch 3030
CRIPPLEGATE INSTITUTE : Manager, Golden Lane, Barbican, E.C.1 .. ..	MONarch 2828
(Theatre) .. ..	METropolitan 0640
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, H.M. : Headquarters, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, E.C.3 ..	MANsion House 1515
London Port Collection, Customs House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3 .. ..	MANsion House 1538
London Central Collection, Royal London House, Finsbury Square, E.C.2 ..	MONarch 7691-8

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DISTRICT SURVEYOR : 9 Carmelite Street, E.C.4 .. .. .	FLEet Street 7631
DISTRICT VALUER : 64 Victoria Street, S.W.1	TATe 8050
EARLY CLOSING DAY : Saturday.	
ELECTORAL REGISTER : The Secondary of London, 15/16 Aldermanbury, E.C.2 ..	MONarch 3030
FACTORY INSPECTOR, H.M. : Divisional Office, City Gate House, Finsbury Square, E.C.2 .. .. .	ROYal 1908
FREEDOMS OFFICE : Chamberlain's Court, Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, E.C.2 .. .. .	MONarch 3030
GAS CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL : Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1 .. .. .	TRAlgar 4773
GRESHAM COLLEGE : Basinghall Street, E.C.2 Clerk to Gresham Committee, Mercers' Hall, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2 .. .. .	MONarch 2433
GUILD OF FREEMEN : Clerk, 128 Maida Vale, W.9 .. .. .	MAIda Vale 2776
HOSPITAL : St. Bartholomew's, West Smithfield, E.C.1 .. .. .	MONarch 7777
HOUSING : See Administration (page 195).	

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INCOME TAX, COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF LONDON : Gresham College, Basinghall Street, E.C.2	MONarch 4727
INFORMATION CENTRE : St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4	MONarch 3030
LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE, MINISTRY OF : Local Employment Exchange, 58 and 60 Moorgate, E.C.2	CITy 5020
Headmasters' and Headmistresses' Employment Committee, 9 Carmelite Street, E.C.4	CITy 6753
Youth Employment Bureau, 9 Carmelite Street, E.C.4	FLet Street 7631
LIBRARIES :	
Guildhall, E.C.2 (Reference and Commercial Reference)	MONarch 3030
Bishopsgate Institute, 230 Bishopsgate, E.C.2	BIshopsgate 2254
Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.1	MONarch 2828
St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, Fleet St., E.C.4	FLet Street 6286

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CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

LIEUTENANCY FOR THE CITY OF LONDON, COMMISSION OF, Clerk's Office, Guildhall, E.C.2 .. .. .	MONarch 3030
LOCAL NEWSPAPER : The City Press, 4 Angel Court, E.C.2 .. .. .	MONarch 4383
LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : Secretary, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4 .. .. .	CITy 4444
LONDON COURT OF ARBITRATION : Registrar, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4 .. .. .	CITy 4444
LONDON ELECTRICITY BOARD : District Office, Falcon House, Aldersgate Street, E.C.1 .. .. .	MONarch 5451
LONDON ELECTRICITY CONSULTATIVE COUN- CIL : 46 New Broad Street, E.C.2 .. .. .	LONdon Wall 1280
LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES : Clerk to the Trustees, 3 Temple Gardens, E.C.4 .. .. .	CENtral 5678
MARKETS AND EXCHANGES : Baltic, Mercantile & Shipping Exchange, Secretary, 24/28 St. Mary-Axe, E.C.3 .. .. .	AVENue 6782
Billingsgate & Leadenhall Markets, Clerk and Supt., Billingsgate Market, E.C.3 .. .. .	MINcing Lane 8681
Coal Exchange, Lower Thames St., E.C.3 .. .. .	MANsion House 1164
Clerk of the Coal Market, 55/61 Moor- gate, E.C.2 .. .. .	MONarch 3030

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Corn Exchange, Secretary, Mark Lane, E.C.3 .. .. .	ROYal 6610
Corporation of Insurance Brokers, Secre- tary, 3 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3 ..	LONdon Wall 4389
Diamond Corporation Ltd., St. Andrew's House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1 ..	CENtral 6435
Fur (Hudson's Bay Co.), Beaver House, Great Trinity Lane, E.C.4 .. ..	CENtral 3223
Insurance Institute of London, Secretary, 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2 .. ..	MONarch 5393
Lloyd's, Principal Clerk, Leadenhall St., E.C.3 .. .. .	MINcing Lane 7644
Lloyd's Register of Shipping, Secretary, 71 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3 .. ..	ROYal 3551
The London Auction Mart Ltd., Secre- tary, 155 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4	CENtral 1713
London Central Markets, Clerk & Supt., West Smithfield, E.C.1 .. ..	CENtral 8734
London Commodity Exchange, Secretary, Plantation House, Mincing Lane, E.C.3	MANsion House 8751
London Metal Exchange (The Metal Market & Exchange Co. Ltd.), Secre- tary, 1 Metal Exchange Buildings, Whittington Avenue, E.C.3 .. ..	MANsion House 1011

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Spitalfields Market (and the London Fruit Exchange), Clerk & Supt., 65 Brushfield Street, E.1 .. ..	BIShopsgate 7331
Stock Exchange, Secretary, Throgmorton Street, E.C.2 .. ..	LONdon Wall 2355
Wool Exchange, Secretary, 24 Coleman Street, E.C.2 .. ..	MONarch 0331
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE CITY AND THE PORT OF LONDON : See Adminis- tration (page 193)	
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE CITIES OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER : Sir Harold Webbe, M.P., C.B.E., B.A., D.L., 246/250 Regent Street, W.1 .. ..	—
MORTUARY : See Administration (page 195).	
MUSEUM : Guildhall Museum, Royal Ex- change, E.C.3 .. ..	MANsion House 0342
MUSIC SOCIETY : Hon. Secretary, City Music Society, Flat No. 3, 6 The Paragon, S.E.3 .. ..	—

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NATIONAL INSURANCE, MINISTRY OF : Local Office, Adelaide House, London Bridge, E.C.4 .. .. .	MANsion House 3543
NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE : District Office, Empire House, St. Martin's-le- Grand, E.C.1 .. .. .	MONarch 1953
NORTH THAMES GAS BOARD : Local Office, 146 Goswell Road, E.C.1 .. .. .	CLErkenwell 1200
POLICE STATIONS (City of London Police Force) :	
Headquarters, 26 Old Jewry, E.C.2	} MONarch 1113
Bishopsgate Station, E.C.3	
Cloak Lane Station, E.C.4	
Snow Hill Station, E.C.1	
PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY : Trinity Square, E.C.3 .. .. .	ROYal 2000
POST OFFICE : London Chief Office and Chief Enquiry Office, King Edward Street, E.C.1 .. .. .	MON 9876

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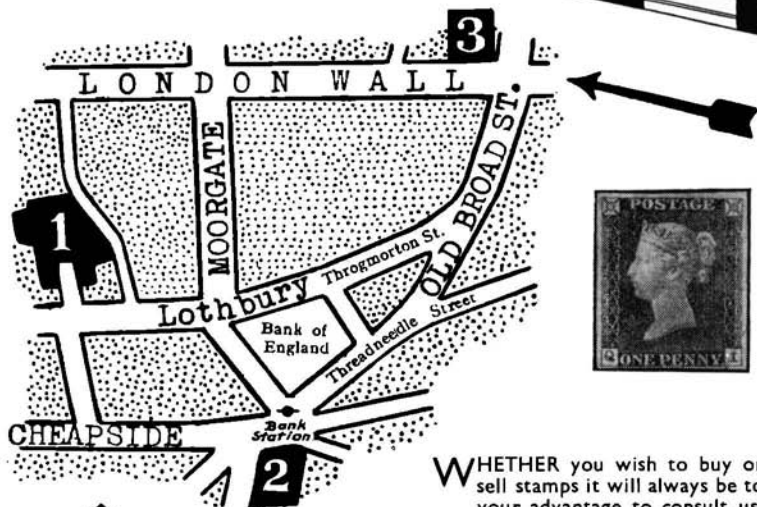
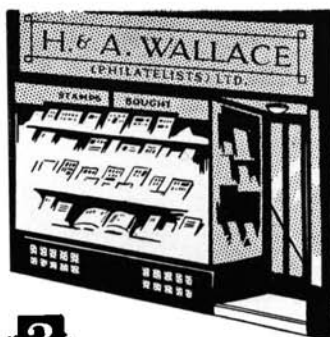
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QUARTER SESSIONS : Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, E.C.4 .. .. .	CITY 3277
RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION, CITY OF LONDON : Secretary, 16/17 Devonshire Square, E.C.2	BIShopsgate 2552
RETAIL TRADERS' ASSOCIATION, CITY OF LONDON : Secretary, 75 Cannon St., E.C.4	CITY 4444
ST. BRIDE INSTITUTE : Librarian & Manager, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4 .. .. . (Library) .. .. .	FLEet Street 3331 FLEet Street 6286
SANITARY INSPECTOR : See Administration, Medical Officer of Health's Dept. (page 193).	
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES :	
City of London College, Electra House, Moorgate, E.C.2 .. .. .	MONarch 8112
City of London School, Victoria Embank- ment, E.C.4 .. .. .	FLEet Street 0046
City of London School for Girls, Car- melite Street, E.C.4 .. .. .	FLEet Street 3343
Coleman Street Ward C.E. School, 17 Cophall Street, E.C.4 .. .. .	Monarch 2407
Guildhall School of Music and Drama, John Carpenter Street, E.C.4 .. .. .	FLEet Street 7774
Mercers' School, Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.1 .. .. .	HOLborn 4219
Sir John Cass College, Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.3 .. .. .	ROYal 3383
Sir John Cass Foundation C.E. School, Duke's Place, E.C.3 .. .. .	—
SION COLLEGE : Hon. Secretary, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4 .. .. .	CENtral 7983
SWIMMING BATH : St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4 .. .. . (May to Sept. only.)	FLEet Street 3331
TEMPLE, THE HON. SOCIETIES OF :	
Inner—Treasurer's Office, 3 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4 .. .. .	CENtral 8462
Middle—The Treasury, Middle Temple, E.C.4 .. .. .	CENtral 2941
TRINITY HOUSE : See Corporation of Trinity House.	
UNITED WARDS CLUB : Secretary, 5 Creed Lane, E.C.4 .. .. .	CITY 6570

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THE CITY OF LONDON : A RECORD OF			
DESTRUCTION AND SURVIVAL .. ..	25/-	Postage	1/6d.
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	Paper	12/6	8d.
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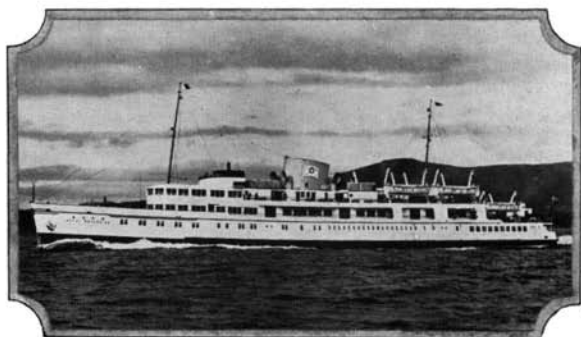
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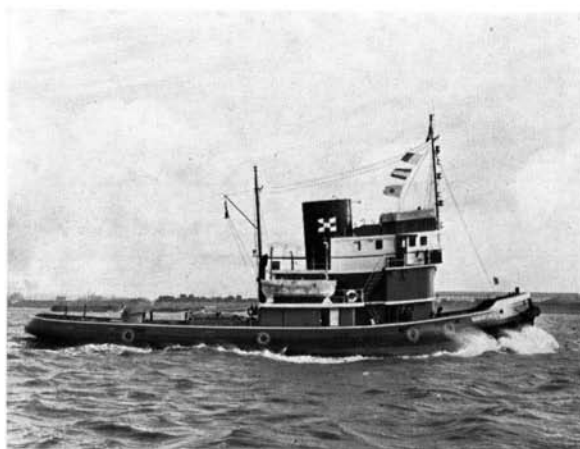
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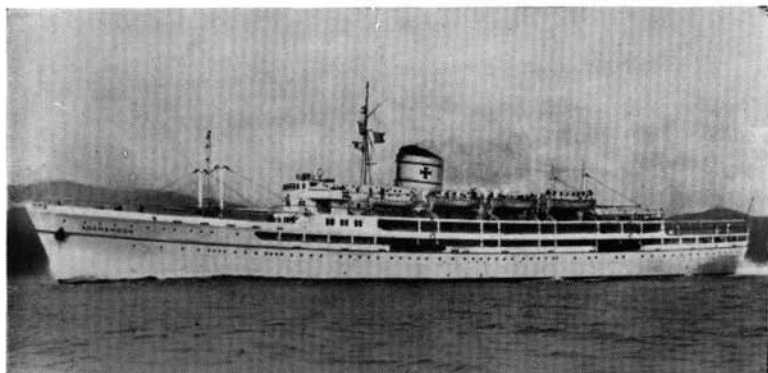
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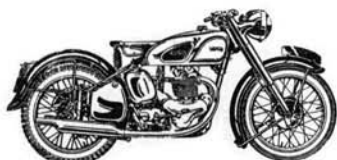
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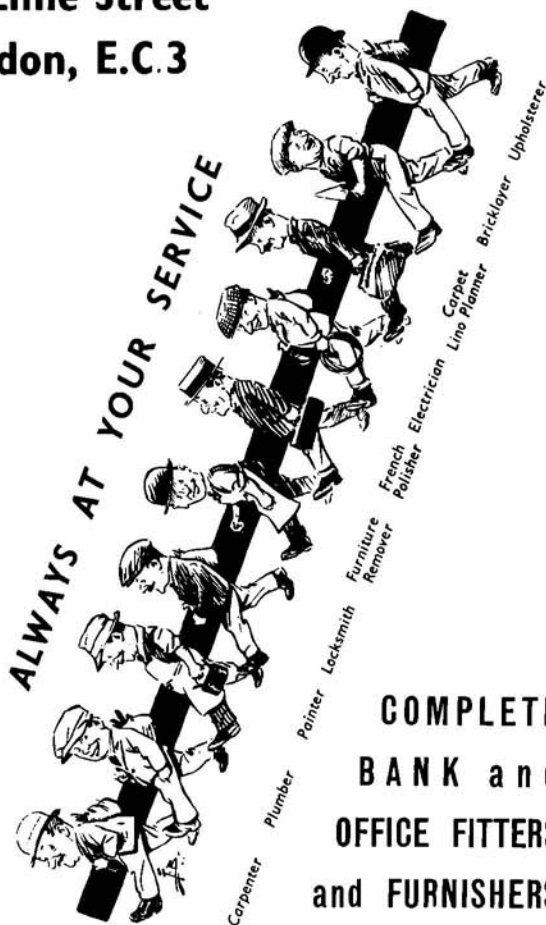
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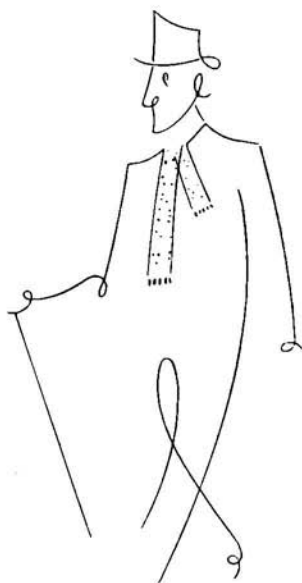
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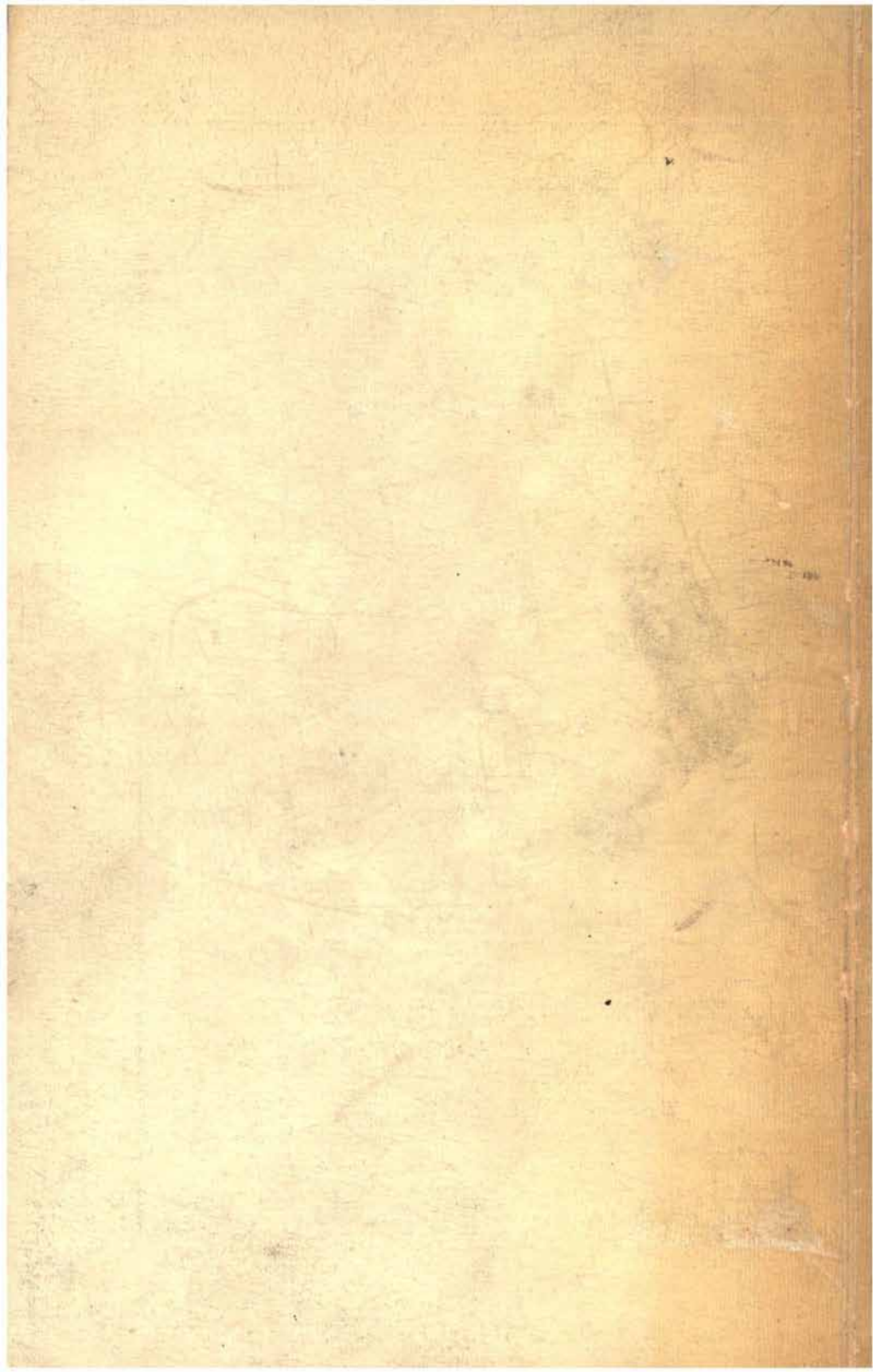
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